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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL. XXVII NO. 84 BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Italian Embassy's Amazing Claim!

King Zog Denounced By His Own Government?

Alleged Appeal To Fascist Troops To Ensure Albanian Independence

ROME, April 8.

It is claimed that Italian motorised column has occupied Elbasan.

A CABLE FROM LONDON STATES:

THE ITALIAN EMBASSY HAS ISSUED A STATEMENT DECLARING THAT IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT ALL ALBANIAN TERRITORY WILL BE UNDER ITALIAN CONTROL TO-NIGHT. IT ASSERTS THAT PREFECTS OF NEARLY ALL THE PROVINCES HAVE PUT THEMSELVES AT THE DISPOSAL OF ITALIAN MILITARY COMMAND.

TO ENSURE INDEPENDENCE!

The statement also declares that a committee "comprising of leading Albanian authorities" has issued a manifesto declaring "We asked Italian troops to come to our aid to ensure the independence of the nation", and denouncing King Zog.

The Embassy also asserts that the view in authoritative Italian circles in London is that the Italian action is not intended to alter the existing equilibrium in Eastern Adriatic.—Reuter.

DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITY ON SUNDAY

There was considerable diplomatic activity throughout Sunday. Lord Halifax in the morning had conversations with the Greek Minister, M. Simopoulos. Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Corbin, in the afternoon, Lord Halifax, accompanied by Sir Alexander Cadogan, visited the offices of the Committee of Imperial Defence, where he had a conference with Lord Gort and Vice-Admiral Cunningham the Deputy Chief of the Naval staff.—Reuter.

ASSURANCES GIVEN TO HALIFAX.

Lord Halifax saw the Italian Charge D'Affaires, Signor Crolla, who, it is understood, gave categorical assurances in regard to the limited character of the Italian action in Albania.—Reuter.

CIANO RETURNS TO ROME

ROME.—Count Ciano returned to Rome by air from Tirana and immediately called at Palazzo Chigi.

NEW ADMINISTRATION OF ALBANIA

ROME.—A Communique from Tirana states that mechanised troops have occupied Argyrocastron which is in Southern Albania.

Another Communique states that the Albanian Administrative Committee composed of "most eminent Albanian officials and dignitaries" has taken over the administration of Albania temporarily.

NATIONAL DEFENCE COMMITTEE MEETS.

PARIS:—The Permanent Committee on National Defence met in the afternoon at the War Ministry, under the Presidency of M. Daladier. The meeting was attended by M. Bonnet General Camelin, M. Campinchi, M. La Chambre, Vice-Admiral Darlan, the Chief of the Naval General Staff, General Vuillemin, the chief of the Air General Staff.

CIANO GIVES EXPLANATION TO PERTH.

ROME:—Lord Perth, in the afternoon, called on Count Ciano, and asked for information on the events in Albania. It is gathered that a full explanation was given by him. No further details are available.

The fact that a purely Albanian Administrative Committee has been established in Tirana to run the country is regarded as tending to show that there is as yet no intention of proclaiming Albania an integral part of the Italian Empire. Such reports are described in official circles as tendentious and wholly unfounded. Unofficial circles believe that no decision will be taken for some time, until a clear idea is available of the reaction of Britain and France and the world generally towards the occupation of Albania.

ITALIAN TROOPS ENTER SCUTARI

ROME, April 8.

A communique states that at 3 p.m. Italian troops entered Scutari, five miles from Yugoslav Frontier.—Reuter.

BELGIAN ROYAL DECREE

BRUSSELS, April 8.

A Royal decree enforcing the right of civil requisitions throughout Belgium will be published in to-morrow's Official Gazette.—Reuter.

"AN ACT OF SAVAGES"

Indignation In Muslim Countries

PARIS, April 8.

Italy's invasion of Albania has provoked strong feeling in the Moslem world, according to reactions in the French Empire. A Beirut report says that indignation is rife there and the Committee of Moslem Doctors of Sacred Law has summoned an extraordinary meeting of the members in this connection. Jemil Mardan, a former Prime Minister of Syria, declared: "We consider Italy's aggression as an act of savages and like the invasions of barbarians. We are convinced that this aggression will have the most serious repercussions in the Arab and Islamic worlds."

The Tunisian Press devotes whole pages to the events in Albania and a communique claims that Italian troops have entered Scutari.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

WAY TO WORLD PEACE

Pope Pleads For Mutual Understanding And Reciprocal Confidence

LONDON: April 9.

Vatican City.—The Pope making a short broadcast on his peace speech at Easter Mass in Saint Peter's in the morning, said: "A sense of restlessness and discontent agitates the souls of men, almost as if we are on the eve of worse days. In truth there cannot exist the tranquillity and order which constitutes peace when even sons of the same land are divided by the strife of clashing parties and interests.

WANTED MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING

When many without employment and bereft of the necessities of life have become an easy prey to the subversive doctrines of organisations, there cannot be peace; nor can there be peace, if among nations there is lacking mutual understanding, which alone can encourage the ideal of peoples along the way to civil progress; nor can it exist if the solemnly sanctioned pacts and the plighted word has lost that security value, which is the indispensable basis of reciprocal confidence and without which the ardently desired disarmament, material and moral, has become each passing day less possible of realisation."

REMEDY AGAINST GREAT EVILS

The remedy against such great evils is the entry into the souls, men of Christ, in whom "Peace and Justice embrace and the fruit of Justice is Peace." Only thus, concluded His Holiness, would they return to the way of mutual and friendly understanding here of the just interests, evaluated by all, with goodwill and appreciation, where there no shirking of sacrifices for the good of human family, where foreign supreme good will and exemplary fidelity to the pledged word.—Reuter.

BHULABHAI OPENS KHADI EXHIBITION

Mahatmaji's Message

JAIPUR, April 9.

Before a gathering of nearly 15,000 people Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Leader of the Congress Party in the Central Legislative Assembly declared open the Khadi Exhibition organised here in connection with the National Week.

Mr. Desai was accorded a rousing reception on arrival here. He is leaving by the night train for Delhi.

The following message from Gandhiji was received on the occasion: "I hope that the khadi exhibition will be a complete success. Those who wear pure khadi understand its full implication, serve the dumb millions and experience their oneness with them."—United Press.

STABBING IN LUCKNOW

Curfew Order Enforced Again

LUCKNOW, April 9.

Four Shias were reported to be stabbed in Mohallas Talkotra, Aishbagh and Gamakapul this afternoon. Two of them were admitted in the Balrampur Hospital and a third in the Medical College. As a result of this the Curfew Order has been again enforced from 7 p.m.—United Press.

HIS TURN NOW!

BENITO MUSSOLINI
A recent picture of the Italian Dictator haranguing at a public meeting in Rome.

"Have I Erred"?

Gandhiji's Reply To Critics Of Fast And Concentration On Rajkot

TRIBUTE TO VICEROY FOR HIS DUTIFUL BEHAVIOUR AS CROWN REPRESENTATIVE

RAJKOT, April 9.

Mahatma Gandhi has released to the Press the advance copy of an article that he wrote for the next issue of the "Harijan" on his way to Rajkot. The article is entitled "Have I Erred"?

CASE OF OBJECTORS

Gandhiji says: "Some friends have been expostulating with me for involving myself in the Rajkot affair. I sum up their arguments below:—"In giving so much attention to Rajkot to the exclusion of all else, you seem to have lost all sense of proportion. It was your obvious duty to be at Tripuri. If you had been there things would have taken a different turn. But you chose to undertake an indefinite fast. You had no right thus to disturb national life without notice. Why should you fast to make a Prince keep his promise? The people of Rajkot were offering civil disobedience. They would have become stronger in any case, if you had not suddenly stopped the movement. Surely, democracy cannot be built by your method. And then you, who taught India to shun Viceroys and Governors, and such other functionaries, who used to fill us with awe, are now found dancing attendance on the Viceroy and awaiting His Excellency's pleasures when great affairs demand your attention elsewhere. You are believed to oppose Federation but you recognise the Chief Justice of the Federal Court and will not leave Delhi till his Lordship has delivered his award. Truly the ways of Mahatmas are strange!"

"I ACTED LIKE A WISE GENERAL."

Gandhiji continues: "To a nasty reader this argument must make a forcible appeal. But one who goes a little deeper into the subject and knows the working of Satyagraha should have no difficulty in seeing the falsity of the argument, nor is there anything new in what I have done and am doing about Rajkot. Geographically, Rajkot is a tiny spot on the map of India but the disturbance which I felt called upon to deal with was symptomatic of a universal malady. My endeavour in Rajkot was meant to nip the evil in the bud. I am of the opinion that the result of the endeavour has so far benefited the whole of India. I acted the part of a wise general, who never disregards the slightest weakness in his defences. Kheda and Champaran, are but instances in point. Whilst they lasted, they occupied the attention of the whole of India and whilst the fight was going on, I had to devote the whole of my time and attention to them. (It is a rare occurrence to have to deal with the whole front at the same time). We must distinguish between the preparations for a war and the actual outbreak of a skirmish, be it ever so insignificant in itself. Tripuri was a preparation. Rajkot was a skirmish. The fast is a most efficacious weapon in the armoury of non-vio-

(Continued on page 10, col. 3)

Has Italy Something Big Up Her Sleeve?

INVASION OF ALBANIA

Violation Of Pact Of Alliance Shows Plan Of Self-Sufficiency In Oil

Is the recent occupation of Albanian territory by Italy a move to become self-sufficient in Oil for domestic purposes as a preparation for some move on a large scale in the near future?

OIL FIND AND ITS SEQUEL

Oil was found on the Italian Government's Concession in Albania in March 1933, and the Italian Chamber of Deputies had been asked for approval of a measure appropriating about £2,000,000, for exploitation and development of Albanian Oil. The discovery promised a production sufficient to meet the domestic needs of Italy.

The future developments alone can give an answer to this question.

ITALY AND ALBANIA

A strip of land roughly oblong in shape lying North to South measuring about 17,000 Square miles lies wedged in between Yugoslovakia and Greece on the Adriatic Sea. The population is 2/3rds Muslims and the rest Christians. This land for the last four centuries has undergone various vicissitudes being part of the Ottoman Empire—Comprising the provinces of Scutari and Jamina and a couple of Ottoman Vilayats. The inhabitants of this strip of land, called Albania had a couple of spells of independence between 1443 and 1468 and for two years about 1880. During the second decade of this century, however, an Ambassadorial Conference at London agreed to the principle of independence of Albania, which was proclaimed at Valona on Nov. 28, 1912. Subsequently it was agreed that a European, Prince should be nominated to rule Albania. Prince William of Wied accepted the Crown from an Albanian deputation at Neuwied on Feb. 21, 1914, and arrived at Durazzo on March 7, 1914. An International Commission of Control was set up; but the Commission and the members of the Royal Family left Albania at the outbreak of the war, leaving the country in anarchy. It was not until June 3, 1917, that an Italian general proclaimed Albania an independent province, and a Provincial Government was set up. Subsequently Albania was declared a Republic with a Senate and Ahmed Zogu as President. Zogu was elected on Jan. 31, 1925.

TIRANA PACT.

On Nov. 27, 1927 a treaty of friendship and Arbitration has signed at Tirana between Albania and Italy. On a change of government in October, 1935, King Zog declared that Albania could not join in 'sanction's against Italy who was the "close friend and Ally of Albania."

This treaty of alliance was extended for another ten years with addition of clauses granting Italy the use of new bases in Albania. In the meanwhile in April, 1936, it was announced that an agreement had been reached allowing 300,000 Italian Colonists to settle in Albania. Italy had also decided to advance a million sterling by instalments, for the economic developments of Albania, to an Italian concern which enjoyed the support of their own government. A further loan also was granted later on.

In 1932 and later in 1935 the country was, more or less, quiet.

King Zog married Countess Geraldine Apponya, a member of the Hungarian nobility, in April 1938.

PREMIER CONFERS WITH HALIFAX

Cabinet Meeting This Morning

LONDON: April 9.

Discussions on the international situation began shortly after Mr. Chamberlain's return to London in the morning. Lord Halifax had half an hour's conversation with Mr. Chamberlain at 10, Downing Street.

The French Ambassador, M. Corbin, called at the Foreign Office at 1 p.m. Mr. Chamberlain may receive some of the Ministers today. The Cabinet meeting has been fixed for Monday morning.—Reuter.

GOEBELLS IN ISTANBUL

Istanbul.—It is understood that Dr. Goebells is arriving here on Wednesday, and may visit Ankara before flying home.

FRENCH MINISTER'S MEETING

Paris.—M. Daladier, M. Campinchi, M. la Chambre and M. Camelin are meeting in the afternoon.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

ALEXANDRIA:—In the Egyptian Tennis Championships Finals:—Mens' Voncramm (Germany) beat W. D. McNeill (America) seven/five six/two six/eight six/two.

WOMENS: Miss A. G. Curtis (Great Britain) beat Miss J. R. Harman (Ireland) six/two six-four.—Reuter.

NO BRITISH TROOPS LANDING AT CORFU

London.—The Admiralty states that there is no truth in reports circulating abroad that British Naval Units have landed at Corfu.

JAPAN AND SAUDI ARABIA

Negotiations For Treaty Of Commerce

CAIRO, April 8.

A report from Riad, capital of Saudi Arabia states that negotiations are taking place for a treaty of friendship and commerce between Japan and Saudi Arabia.

The negotiations are stated also to concern granting Japan a petroleum concession.—Reuter.

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1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

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42 SITUATION VACANT.

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Wanted—A Lady Welfare Worker at Ahmedabad. A Graduate will be preferred. Experience in social work essential. Apply:— The Honorary Prohibition Commissioner, Ahmedabad. (10976)

Here's a Soft Job that means Money! Buy below cost at Thacker's Sale and sell below Market Rates with Ease and Expedition. There's lots of money to be made and waste no time in making it. Last year those who bought to sell craved for 'More' when it was too late. Your Chance is here—Act now. Contact Thackers Bombay. If in the Mofussil, send for lists. (10972)

62. TO BE LET

To let—Ground Floor of Kennya Cottage, Ghod Bunder Road, Opp. Govt. Aerodrome, Juhu. Rent Rs. 70/- per month. Apply Air Services of India Ld. Brabourne Stadium, Churchgate St. (10970)

To Let Room for Money Makers! Excellent opportunity to buy cheap and sell cheap or, just buy cheaper. Send for Thacker's Sale Lists or call to-day—there's room in your pocket, book for More Money and these lists will tell you how to put it there! Request Free Sale Lists from Thackers—Bombay. (10973)

68. FLATS TO LET

To Let comfortable flats and Bungalows Dadar Main Road, Near Tram and Railway Station. Apply Oomrigar and Son, Lohar Chawl. (11614)

69. FLATS WANTED

Wanted Flat—No fancy prices... Its Flat there no fancy prices at Thacker's Sale, just call and see or send for lists. Address Thackers—Bombay. (10974)

72. TO LET IN SUBURBS

A very nice and airy Bungalow is to let for school at Vile-Parla just near the Jain Sanatorium apply to A. M. Raja. Carnac Bunder Iron Bazar Bombay 9. 'Phone No. 22634. (11613)

327 AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents for silk and woollen goods. Pay and allowance Rs. 150. Bonus extra. Particulars free. Apply for terms:— Purisons Knitting Works, Ludhiana. (11523)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTIFICATION NO. M. 2366 of 1938.

The following seating arrangements of candidates appearing at the DADAR CENTRE for the Matriculation Examination, commencing on the 11th April, 1939, are hereby announced for the information of the said candidates:—

PLACES OF EXAMINATION.
KHALSA COLLEGE.
Seat Nos. 3425-3914.
Candidates offering, SANSKRIT as one of the two languages.

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Seat Nos. 3915-4542, 4921-4958, 4970-5074, 5092-5102
Candidates offering, SANSKRIT, PERSIAN, PALI ARDHA-MAGADHI, AVESTA-PAHLAVI as one of the two languages.

KING GEORGE ENGLISH SCHOOL.
Seat Nos. 4543-4920, 4959-4969, 5075-5091
Candidates offering, LATIN, FRENCH, GERMAN, PORTUGUESE as one of the two languages.

At each of the above places of Examination a complete list of the candidates appearing for the Examination at the DADAR CENTRE is put up on the Notice Board.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
Registrar.
Bombay, 7th April, 1939. (10971)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents to secure order of our silk cloth and sarees on a monthly salary and allowance of Rs. 150. Apply for terms and free samples. Suda Brothers (Regd.) Civil Lines, Ludhiana. (11590)

Applications are invited from respectable and educated men for Special and Chief Agencies at Jubbulpore, Chhatisgad, Khandesh and Nizam's Dominions. Offices will be opened and placed under successful workers. Full particulars in application to the Warden Insurance Co., Ltd., Sir Firozeshah Mehta Road, Bombay. (10977)

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Astrology: Apply To Bhagini Shri Devi Jupiter Astrological Bureau: Post Box No. 5532, Bombay. Send your Horoscope or time and date of birth and year or palm print. Fee Rs. 10 in advance. (11606).

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Boarding Kennels—Dogs all breeds accepted for long or short periods hygienic specially constructed kennels amidst ideal surroundings under personal supervision English lady. Moderate charges. Apply Mrs. Smith, Dapuri, Kirkee. (11598)

Public Notices

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2. Tender forms will be issued from 19-4-1939 to 30-4-1939, on payment of Rs. 5/- for each form, for work (1) and Rs. 3/- for work (2) and tenders received upto 2 P.M. on 1st May, 1939.

3. Particulars can be had at the Office of the undersigned.

Office of the Executive Engineer Khandesh Division, Dhulia.

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Khandesh Division.
(10975)

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IT MUST HAVE SOMETHING —SENSATIONAL—
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Starring:
YAKUB, MAYA BANNERJEE, SANKATHA, B. ADVANI, SATISH, JYOTI.
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MINERVA
To-day: 2-45, 5-15, 7-45 & 10-15
A Supreme Release
MATINEE TO-DAY at 1-45 p.m.
HUNS' PICTURES.
DEVATA
AT
WEST END
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
To-day Special Matinee At 1-45, being EASTER
The BEST PICTURE From The BEST STUDIO NEW THEATRES' Screen Sensation
"DUSHMAN"
(THE ENEMY)
Directed by: NITIN BOSE
Starring:
SAIGAL, LEELA DESAI & Najam.
Music by: PUNKAJ MULLICK
EIGHTH GRAND WEEK
KRISHNA
Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
MAZA MULGA
AT
PLAZA—Dadar
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
TO-DAY MATINEE AT 2 P.M.

THOSE CRITICAL TIMES when Maharashtra wanted a Mahatma
CLEVERLY PICTURIZED in
"BIRTH OF SHIVAJI"
MINERVA'S GLORIOUS HISTORICAL THAT WILL MAKE HISTORY
Directed By: K. DHAIBER
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Daily at 4-30, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m.
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Advance booking arranged for Family Circle and above.....
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GANGUBAI, THE FIGHTING FURY IN
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DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
HOLIDAY MATINEES AT 1-45
Booking: PEERLESS PICTURES, BOMBAY 4.

FOR BACKWARD COMMUNITIES

Educational Facilities By Baroda Govt.

(From Our Correspondent).
BARODA, (By Mail).

The State spent Rs. 38,65,183-15-4 on education during the year, besides Rs. 1,72,380-6-9 for the construction and repairs of the school buildings in the State.

A comprehensive programme of physical education in the State is being carried out. Government give grant-in-aid to 123 private Akhadas to the extent of Rs. 2,127.

1,584 primary schools were conducted by the Government in villages and free education was imparted.

BOARDING HOUSES.

Government maintained boarding houses at Amreli, Songadh, Vyara, Vankal, Anaval and Mahuva for educating the backward communities living in the Raniparaj territories. The cost borne by the Government amounted to about Rs. 50,000 during the year.

ADVANCING LOANS.

Government have further maintained boarding houses at Patan, Okha, Baroda, Mahuwa and Amreli for imparting education at Government expense to poor and backward classes in villages, like Waghers, Thakardas and Harijans, where they have no sufficient means for receiving education. The expenses amounted to about Rs. 26,500.

Lands have been acquired adjoining Songadh, Vyara and Patan Thakarda boarding houses and also at Jeshingpura for giving practical agricultural training and the amount of about Rs. 4,500 is spent after such education. Besides this Raniparaj and Wagher students are given scholarships for training in Kalabhavan and training school and colleges

The Government have sanctioned a proposal to give a total cash credit of Rs. 3,00,000 at 4 per cent. interest for 10 years to the Baroda Central Co-operative Bank to extend its scope for advancing loans to co-operative societies of agriculturists in the Baroda district.

CEMENT MANUFACTURE.

The Government have sanctioned the grant of a patent for the improved moulding machine and moulds for manufacturing cement and concrete pipes not extending 16 years in all from 8-1-35 till the Hume Pipe Company continuously works the factory started near Goyagate in Baroda city or any other similar factory within the State limits.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES.

To stimulate cottage industries, Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 500 to the Pipodra Village Industries Society, located at Pipodra in Navsari district, for a period of one year.

PROGRESS OF BARODA FORESTS

BARODA, (By Mail.)

Progress report of the forest department for the half year ending January 1939, reveals following details:—

In the Songadh, Sadadvel, Vajpur, Sankheda and Attarsumba ranges 1,005 seed beds were utilised to rear various useful plants like teak, Sag, Tanacnh, Khair, Harda, Sandal wood, Eucanptus, etc.

In 7,100 rab patches that were prepared at the end of the last not weather two weedings were done.

In August and September 535 maunds of Tavra seeds were sown in the marshy areas of the Kantha villages. In many places seedlings have germinated.

In the sweet lands in the islets of the marshes in about 20 bighas Palwan (Salvadora, Persica) seeds that were sown have germinated.

To check erosion of the Kotar lands in Attarsumba range earthen or brick bunds were put up in some places. Washing of the land is to some extent checked.

Judicial Enquiry Into Disturbances In Baroda

(From Our Correspondent).
BARODA: April 6.

The Baroda Government have appointed a committee for a judicial enquiry about the disturbances which occurred in Baroda city on 20, 21, and 22 Jan., 1939.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE

Sir Govindrao Madgaokar (President); Mr. A. A. Kehimkar and Mr. M. M. Zhala (Members); Mr. Kamtekar and Mr. Anjaria will make the membership of the committee.

Persons or bodies concerned will, if they so desire, be allowed to be present in person or by counsel to watch the proceedings or to cross-examine witnesses. Full opportunities will be afforded to meet allegations made in the course of evidence against individuals or bodies.

The work will start after the 5th May.

Co-operators In Conference

Mr. Ramdas Pantulu's Appeal To Govt. To Help Movement

(From Our Correspondent.)
JUBBULPORE, April 8.

Under the auspices of the Jubulpore Co-operative Society a joint meeting of the Standing Committees of the All-India Co-operative Institutes' Association and the Indian Provincial Co-operative Banks Association was held this evening, Mr. Ramdas Pantulu Member of the Council of State presiding. The meeting was attended by delegates and representatives from all over India including several Indian States.

Mr. Ramdas Pantulu in the course of his presidential address traced the history and causes of the present setback in the Co-operative Movement and suggesting some remedies appealed to the Government to remove all obstacles that would arrest the progress of the movement. He also appreciated the Bengal Government's move for the rehabilitation of the Co-operative Movement in Bengal.

The session has been adjourned till to-morrow when resolutions will be moved.

BOYCOTT WEAPON AGAINST LIMBDI

Ahmedabad Merchants' Decision

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, April 9.

A special meeting of the Maskati Cloth Market Dealers held to protest against policy of Limbdi State passed a resolution last night boycotting Limbdi goods and asking merchants not to sell cloths to inhabitants of Limbdi.

Mrs. Naidu's Message For "Iqbal Day"

LAHORE, April 8.

"I trust that this commemoration of him will help to spread the spirit of self-reliance which informs all his thoughts and writings," declares the Governor of the Punjab in a message to the organisers of Iqbal Day to be celebrated in Lahore on April 10.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has sent the following message to the General Secretary, "Iqbal Day" Committee:

"I am proud to associate myself with you in celebrating Iqbal Day."

She adds she counted herself among the most devoted admirers of his resplendent genius, which will be cherished for all time as among the major intellectual treasures of the Indian Nation.—A. P.

Amraoti District Conference

(From A Correspondent.)
AMRAOTI.

The Amraoti District Political Conference is fixed on 29th and 30th April 1939 at Nerpinglai, a village on Morshi Road about 20 miles from Amraoti under the Presidentship of Mr. P. H. Patwardhan of Ahmednagar. The Reception Chairman is Dr. Bhojraj of Amraoti.

LATE DURLABHJIBHAI TRIBHUVAN JAVERI

(From A Correspondent.)
JAIPUR.

Ex-secretary of Kathiawar Political Conference, Morvi, a prominent citizen and jeweller of Jaipur Chancellor of Jain Gurukul, Beawar, Mr. Durlabhjibhai, breached his last at 'Morvi House' Jaipur, on 30th March last. He has asked his son to declare a sum of Rs. 25,653 as donation to various organisations on his "Tiya" ceremony day.

GOLDSMITHS' DEPUTATION

(From Our Correspondent.)
JODHPUR, April 8.

The local goldsmiths closed their shops on Saturday last and have decided to wait on His Highness to represent their grievances regarding imposition of excessive charges for the weights to be supplied to them by the State and other inconveniences, which they alleged they have suffered at the hands of State officials.

Death has occurred of a prominent schoolmaster Durgadutt of Shree Sumair Pustikar High School.

Sericulture In Baroda

(From A Correspondent.)
BARODA (By Mail.)

To stimulate cottage industries, the Government have decided to investigate the possibilities of introducing eri silkworm rearing, and have appointed one Sericulturist expert from Bihar for a period of one year. Rs. 2,400 have also been sanctioned for this purpose.

MYSORE INDUSTRIES

Allegations Made By Langley Refuted By Sir Vishvesvaraya

Sir M. Vishvesvaraya writes:—

My attention has been drawn to a debate in the Madras Legislative Assembly published in "The Hindu" of 23rd February 1939 in which Mr. W. K. M. Langley, a Member of the Assembly, is reported to have made certain allegations concerning Mysore Industries. Sir Mirza M. Ismail is stated to be acting as a "Company promoter" and I am described as a "visionary" who had lost "more money for people in connection with very large schemes than any body else in India."

As regards Mr. Langley's statement concerning myself, the only two works in Mysore which for a time came in for criticism, at the hands of a retired Mysore official, were the Krishnarajasagara (Cauvery Reservoir Works) and the Iron Works at Bhadravati.

IRON WORKS.

The Iron Works were initiated by me in 1918, under the advice of Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., and of C. P. Perin, the American expert who helped to start the Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur. I retired from the service of the State about six months after the Works were started. Even during those six months, the works were in direct charge of a Member of Council and not under me as Dewan. It was some four years after they were started and the estimates had been exceeded by nearly 100 per cent. and the works were about to be closed down, that I was approached and asked to go to their rescue.

On the Cauvery Reservoir Works, designed and started by me, a sum of over Rs. 7 crores has been expended in addition to a previous outlay of about Rs. 80 lakhs on the Hydro-Electric portion of the Scheme and the Works are now paying more than 5½ per cent. return on the total capital.

Outside Mysore, I have advised over a dozen Indian States both large and small, including such large States as Hyderabad, Baroda, Gwalior and Indore.

I have also given advice or have submitted engineering and other schemes to numerous Municipalities—Bombay, Karachi, Poona, Nagpur and Surat among them—and none of them so far as I am aware have had cause to complain that any work I was connected with had caused them loss

NO DISSATISFACTION ANYWHERE.

I undertook or accepted on special invitation. I am not aware of a single State or Municipality which availed itself of my advice and which has expressed dissatisfaction at the service rendered to it. Is it not necessary in these circumstances that the public should know from Mr. Langley some of the particular wrong acts of mine which he had in view when he made the statement quotes above? If he cannot justify what he has stated, it would be common courtesy on his part to openly withdraw his statement.

HISSAR FODDER DUMPS

Alleged Malpractices By Officials

(From Our Correspondent).
HISSAR, (By Mail).

Persons in charge of fodder dumps, in the famine area have been complaining for sometime that the Government officials look to them for free supply of fodder for their own cattle and if their need is not fulfilled, it is alleged they start harassing the poor contractor and often implicate him in groundless enquiries.

There is no doubt that such sort of illegal exaction is responsible for the bad quality of the fodder given to the poor Kisans

Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society

A Meeting of the Agents of the staff of the Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd., was held on Wednesday evening in the office premises to meet Mr. N. Datta, the Secretary of the Society who is on a short visit to Bombay.

Mr. S. C. Majumdar, the Branch Manager, introduced all the agents and members of the staff and paid glowing tributes to the fine qualities of the head and heart of the guest of the evening. Various agents made suitable speeches on the occasion and Mr. Datta suitably replied saying that the uppermost idea in every one's mind connected with the "Hindusthan" should be the interest of the Society as a whole.

The Meeting terminated with light refreshments and a vote of thanks to the Chair.

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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc|s).
8 a.m. Afzal Husain. 8-50 News in English.
12-30 p.m. Radio Orchestra. 12-35 Jaffar Qawwal. 12-45 Filk Ki Tajyari, Hindustani sketch, by S. H. Manto, produced by A I R Artists. 1 E. G. Pargaonker. 1-10 Readings from Gujarati Books. 1-15 Azmat Husain. 1-30 Music. 3-30 Bhavgeets by Jyotsna Bhole. 3-45 Duets from Movies. 4 A Light Selection. 5-15 Commentary, by Tajyarkhan if finals of Aga Khan Hockey Tournament played to-day if not, on 15th. 6 Jaffar Qawwal. 6-20 Gujarati Garbas. 6-30 For Bhumijan. 7-30 Jyotsna Bhole of Poona. 8 Dr. S. V. Ketker (Marathi) by C. G. Karve. 8-15 Vishnupant Pagnis. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 Iqbal, by Dr. Nazir Ahmed. 9-30 News in English. 9-50 Larger Horizon, by R. P. Masani, 1. By Work of Mouth. 10-5 Jyotsna Bhole of Poona. 10-30 Famous Poems of Iqbal. 10-45 Azmat Husain. 11 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc|s)
8 to 9 a.m. and 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. and 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay 1.
61.43 metres (4,880 kc|s)
6 to 6-30 As in Bombay 1. 6-30 For Children (Gujarati). 7 E. G. Pargaonker. 7-10 Azmat Husain. 7-30 to 10-5 As in Bombay 1. 10-5 Sebastian Vaz and His Orchestra. 10-25 John Steeves Sings. 10-35 Sebastian Vaz and His Orchestra. 11 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc|s)
6 a.m. Delhi Radio Orchestra. 8-10 Hirabai. 8-30 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 8-35 Abdush Shakur. 9-10 Afzal Husain. 9-25 Sarinda recital. 9-30 Hirabai. 9-45 Idanbai.
12 Noon records.
1 p.m. Melodious medley. 6-10 Radio Orchestra. 6-15 Ghaffar Haider. 6-35 Anil Kumar. 6-40 Hirabai. 7 Abdush Shakur. 7-15 For Villagers Only. 8 Bhabi. 8-15 Afzal Husain. 8-30 Alap Kedara on the Sarangi. 8-35 Abdush Shakur. 8-55 Idanbai. 9-50 Idanbai. 10 Careers in Aviation. 1: Talk by R.N. Kathju. 10-15 Abdush Shakur. 10-30 Hirabai. 10-45 Idanbai.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc|s).
8 to 10 a.m. and 12 noon to 2 p.m. As in Delhi 1.
60.48 metres (4,960 kc|s)
6 to 6-10 As in Delhi 1. 6-10 Hirabai. 6-30 Radio Orchestra. 6-35 Afzal Husain. 6-50 Idanbai. 7 Ghulam Sabiri. 7-15 Haider Husain. 7-25 Afzal Husain. 7-40 Instrumental duet. 7-45 Idanbai. 8 to 9-50 As in Delhi 1. 9-50 Kotanyi Trio: Piano. 10 to 10-15 As in Delhi 1. 10-15 Piano recital.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc|s)
8 to 10 a.m. and 12 noon to 2 p.m. As in Delhi 1
31.3 metres (9,590 kc|s)
6 to 7-15 As in Delhi 1. 7-15 to 8 As in Delhi 2. 8 to 11 As in Delhi 1.

Peshawar Programme

200 metres (1,500 kc|s)
7 p.m. With Villagers. 8 to 11 As in Delhi 1.

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc|s)
6 p.m. Shamshad Begam. 6-10 Airvoice Orchestra. 6-15 Rat Aur Chair. 6-35 Umra Zia Begam. 6-45 Roshan Lal Bhatnagar. 7 For Countryside. 7-45 Peers: A talk in Hindustani by A. H. Qureshi. 7-55 A Sitar recital: Thumri. 8 Iqbal Day meeting. 9 Shamshad Begam. 9-45 Barkat Ali Khan. 9-55 Shamshad Begam. 10-10 Barkat Ali Khan. 10-25 A Sarangi recital by Haidar Bakhsh. 10-30 Shamshad Begam. 10-40 Barkat Ali Khan. 10-50 Shamshad Begam.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).
370.4 metres (810 kc|s)
12-30 p.m. John Phillips and His Orchestra. 1-30 School Broadcast. 2 Market rates in Bengali. 2-5 Through Europe. 2-20 Dhiren Das. 5 Records. 5-30 For Countryside. 6-30 Kamal das Gupta. 6-45 Shova Kundu. 7 Kamal Das Gupta. 7-15 Sachin Dev Burman. 7-30 Memory Lingers On! 7-45 Sachin Dev Burman. 8-5 Guide to Sport. 1 (Bengali) by Paresh Chandra Nandy. 9-5 Freda Gray's Farewell. 9-25 Orchestral Interlude. 9-30 Law and the Citizen, 1, by R. C. Bonnerjee. 9-45 Music and Song.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc|s)
12-30 to 2-30 As in Calcutta 1.
61.98 metres (4,840 kc|s)
5 to 10-30 As in Calcutta 1.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc|s)
5 p.m. Shrimati Sundaravalli Bangaruswami: Vocal. 5-30 T. R. Narayanaswami: Vocal. 6 Richard J. Singh, a selection of Tamil and Malayalam songs. 6-30 T. R. Narayanaswami. 6-45 Konnakol Gath in Khandajathi Ata Tala, by R. Narayanaswami Pillai. 6-50 Duet by K. V. Janaki and S. R. Venkatesan. 7 Carnatic Orchestra: Kalyani. 7-15 Southern Diary. 7-30 C. Venkatarama Iyer of Mudikondan, Vocal. 9-20 Presenting Madras, 1, talk by Shrimati Dr. C. Minakshi. 9-35 Russian Songs. 10 Marjorie Malaiperuman: Pianoforte. 10-15 Percy James: Violin. 10-30 Epilogue.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc|s)
5 to 6 As in Madras 1. 6 Purana Kalakshepam from Andhra 'Mahabharatam.' 6-15 Rural Finance, 5 (Telugu), by Cheturvedula Sri Rama Narasimhan. 6-30 to 9-35 As in Madras 1. 9-35 Contrast in Madhyamas, a presentation on Violins, by V. Sethuramiah and R. K. Venkatarama Sastri.

Lucknow—Programme

263.5 metres (1,022 kc|s)
6 p.m. B. S. Pathak. 6-20 G. N. Goswami. 6-30 Krishnabai of Allahabad. 6-50 Records. 7-15 B. S. Pathak. 7-35 Krishnabai of Allahabad. 8 Designing a town: (Hindustani), by Ch. Sachedanand Sahai. 8-15 G. N. Goswami. 8-25 Next week's programmes. 8-30 Mazlis-i-Aza. 9-50 B. S. Pathak. 10-10 G. N. Goswami. 10-20 Light Music. 10-30 Ram Dularey. 10-35 Krishnabai of Allahabad.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 In Town To-night. 8 Good Friday's Catch. 8-30 Motor Racing at Brooklands. 8-50 Lancashire Steeplechase. 9-10 Futurists Swing Quartet. 9-30 News. 9-45 American commentary. 10 'Appy 'Arf 'Our.'

A. I. FILM JOURNALISTS

Dates Of Subjects Committee And Open Session Of Conference

Mr. V. R. Mehta, Honorary Secretary All India Film Journalists' Conference, has issued the following statement:—

The All-India Film Journalists' Conference will be held in Bombay on the 23rd April along with other Sectional Conferences organised by the Indian Motion Picture Congress. The Subjects-Committee, comprising of representatives of the film journalists of the whole country, will meet at 3 p.m. on the 21st instant to finally approve of resolutions to be placed before the Conference.

Delegates are already being enrolled and film journalists all over India are requested to become delegates and make the Conference a success by attending it in large numbers.

The delegation fee for the whole Congress (including the Film Journalists' Conference) is Rs. 10. The delegation fee for the Film Journalists' Conference alone is Rs. 2. But delegates can also buy a ticket for Rs. 3 which will entitle them to attend the Motion Picture Congress as visitors, besides attending their own Conference as delegates.

As some misunderstanding seems to have been created with regard to the Conference, it may be stated that it is being held directly by the Motion Picture Congress and not by any individual association. Every film journalist is entitled to take part in its deliberations, irrespective of his (or her) affiliations with any organisation.

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The King and Queen visited the Bournville Factory recently. The Queen is seen sampling some Cadbury Chocolates.

EXTEND SCOUT MOVEMENT TO VILLAGES!

Pandit Nehru's Advice To Hindustan Scout Association

(From A Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, (By Mail.)

The closing function of the special training camp held under the auspices of the Hindustan Scout Association, U.P., was performed at Allahabad before a distinguished gathering and was presided over by Pandit Jawaharlar Nehru on March 31.

After an impressive and entertaining display Pandit Shri Ram Bajpai, Camp Director, made a brief speech in which he outlined the aim and policy of the Association. He said that the Hindustan Scout Association had been trying for the last 21 years to prepare citizens whose motto would be "country first, self-second." The Camp Director further pointed out that the Association had taken care from time to time to modify the programme of its work and training, so that it might be in keeping with the needs of the times. Accordingly scouts had been asked to carry on "Buy Swadeshi Campaign," to work for the uplift of Harijans and to combat illiteracy. The Association had now found that there was need for our boys to be trained in military exercises and, it therefore, included these exercises in the cyllabus of training for this special camp.

NEW OBJECTION.

In the course of his presidential remarks, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that while he was interested in the work of the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts' Association (which is now merged in the Hindustan Scout Association) he did not associate himself with it because he did not agree with certain things. He was glad that the things which prevented him from associating himself with the movement in the past no longer existed, and he was also glad that the name of the Association had been changed to widen its scope. He was always prepared to associate and identify himself with any movement or cause that was of a national character.

Continuing Pandit Nehru observed that the thing which impressed him most on that particular occasion was the bright and smiling faces of the scouts and their smart turn out, which made him feel that he was in the midst of the children of a nation pulsating with new life and vigour. It was something about which he could feel happy and proud. This, said he, was a great thing that scouting had done for them.

LET IT REACH VILLAGES.

He further remarked that it was necessary to adapt the movement to the changing conditions of the country so that it might become a mass organisation and take into its fold not a few thousands or a few lakhs crores of scouts. They should think of extending the scout movement to the villages and adapt it to suit the conditions prevailing there, even though that might mean a little sacrifice of efficiency for the time being.

Pandit Nehru added that he had no objection if Indians learnt things from foreigners but the control and administration of organisations and movements in India should be entirely in the hands of Indians. He was glad that this was so in the case of the Hindustan Scout Association.

He emphasized that the scout movement should associate itself fully with the Wardha Scheme of Education which would soon revolutionise the system of education in the country. Unless the Scout Association was willing to do so it could not gain strength and be as useful as it should be.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939)
Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Express	10 15	15 00
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 5	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass.)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
*Deccan Queen	10 35 Mon.	17 15 Fri.

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.
Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M	Dep H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon	21 15 (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:

London—Bombay (Juhu)
Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.
Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.
Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—London
Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.
Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departures from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Colombo
Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.
Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m.
Departure from Juhu:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-45 a.m.
Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 6-15 p.m.

Bombay—Trivandrum—Trichinopoly
Planes call at Goa, Cannanore and Trivandrum.
Departures from Juhu: Monday 8 a.m.
Arrivals at Juhu: Wednesday, 3-15 p.m.

Bombay—Poona—Kolhapur
Departures from Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 7-30 a.m.
Arrivals at Juhu:—Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 noon.
Departures from Juhu: Monday & Thursday and Saturday at 12 noon.
Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m.

Colombo—Bombay (Juhu)
Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 9-45 a.m. Delivery: Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Singapore and Australia
Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay (via Calcutta)
Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Hongkong China and Japan
Latest hour of posting: Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay (via Calcutta)
Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Delhi
Planes call at Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior.
Departures from Juhu: Monday and Thursday, 6-30 a.m.
Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday and Tuesday 1-55 p.m.

Bombay—Kathiawar
Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot Jamnagar and Porebunder.

Suspension Not Yet?

Aryan League On Hyderabad Satyagraha

SHOLAPUR, April 8.

"There is no justification for considering the question of the suspension of Satyagraha", declares a resolution passed by the Working Committee of the International Aryan League, at the resumed sitting, to-day, with the Hon. Mr. Ghanshyam Gupta, Speaker of the C. P. Assembly, in the chair.

Leaders who had been yesterday to Gulbarga and who held conversations with H. E. Nizam's State Officials and the Arya leaders undergoing imprisonment in the jail, reported to the Committee, when it re-assembled this morning. The Committee which is still in session, issued the following resolution in the afternoon:

"In view of the misgivings that are likely to arise in the public mind, regarding the communique of H. E. H. Nizam's Government, issued on April 4, this meeting of the Working Committee of the International Aryan League feels called upon to state, which it does most reluctantly, that the said communique does not convey the true state of affairs. The Working Committee, however, would like, at the moment, to refrain from saying anything more in this connection.

"In the opinion of the Working Committee, the attitude of H. E. H. Nizam's Government, disclosed by the Communique, and the subsequent events afford absolutely no justification for considering the question of suspension of Satyagraha".—United Press.

MAHATMA TO BE INTERVIEWED

SHOLAPUR, April 8.

It is reliably understood, that the Hon. Mr. Ghanshyam Gupta, Speaker of the C. P. Legislative Assembly and Lala Deshbandhu Gupta of Delhi, the Arya leaders who were here in connection with the meeting of the Working Committee of the International Aryan League, will interview Mahatma Gandhi at Rajkot, in connection with the Hyderabad Satyagraha.

They both left to-night for Bombay from where they will fly to Rajkot. It is understood, that there will be no relaxation in the Satyagraha, but the Movement will be carried on more vigorously according to the decisions reached by the Executive Committee. The Committee concluded their deliberations to-day, after two days' sitting.—United Press.

Sessions Concluded

SHOLAPUR, April 8.

The Working Committee of the International Aryan League, concluded their session, this evening, after adopting three resolutions respectively appreciating the response of the Arya Samajists and the Hindus and the vigilance observed by the organisers of the movement, recording their obligation to Mahatma Narainswami, the First Dictator for his lead, Messrs. Kunwar Sarda, Lala Khusalchand and all the other brave Satyagrahis, and expressing their thanks to Mr. Vishwanath Kanale, described as the host of the "Aryas," for his selfless and invaluable services rendered from the beginning.

Another resolution condoled the death of Brahmanandji, Arya Satyagrahi in Hyderabad Jail.—United Press.

Panic At Katni

JUBBULPORE, April 9.

According to a message from Katni where communal disturbances took place during 'Holi' and precautionary measures are still being adopted, panic prevailed on Friday night when a youth while going to cinema, was waylaid and stabbed fatally.

The authorities tactfully handled the situation and prevented it from worsening.—United Press.

The Debt Conciliation Board established by the Baroda Government in the Baroda, Vyara, Dabhoi, Kodinar and Patan divisions disposed of 67 applications in the month of February 1939. Debts amounting to Rs. 9,700 due from 19 persons were scaled down to Rs. 8,202. The percentage of reduction work out to 14.5 per cent.

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PREMIER KHER'S CALL TO MISSIONARIES

"Approximate To Indian Life Education In Your European Schools"

"I must sound a note of caution. In our zeal to promote knowledge let us not overlook the importance of our national culture. Try to approximate to Indian life the education you impart even in your European schools. Let not your institutions be slaves to the old educational machine, which has been condemned on all sides. And then no one need have any misgivings or fear for the future", thus the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, Government of Bombay, concluded his speech while declaring open the St. Mary's High School Diamond Jubilee Fete at Nesbit Road on Sunday evening.

PROBLEM OF THE DAY

In the course of his speech the Premier said:—

"The liquidation of mass illiteracy is the most pressing problem of the day. Higher education has grown in this country at the expense of primary education. It is the endeavour of the present Government to increase the volume and content of primary education and to see that a proper balance is maintained between the different Departments of Education. Private enterprise must increasingly come to the aid of high schools and colleges and Government will do what it can to supplement such enterprise."

THRIVING INSTITUTION

"The Diamond Jubilee is another milestone in annals of this institution. As we look back on the history of the last 75 years, St. Mary's High School has built up a splendid record among the educational institutions in the City. Its pupils have distinguished themselves both at examinations and at games. The residential system sound institution and individual attention which the Jesuit father are reputed to bestow on their pupils seem to have greatly contributed to its success. The school has grown from strength to strength and to-day it has on its roll over 1,200 pupils. A thriving institution of this kind obviously needs extended premises and I am sure the public will strongly support the cause for which the Jubilee Fete has been organised.

TRIBUTE TO MISSIONARIES

Continuing Mr. B. G. Kher said. "Bombay like the rest of India owes a great debt to Missionaries. The early education of Bombay was mainly the record of Missionary effort. It was the Franciscan fathers, who opened the first schools at the close of the 16th century. Many institutions which have sprung up in the city during the last century have their origin in missionary enterprises. I have myself received education in one of them and I know that the Jesuit institutions, namely, St. Mary's High School and St. Xavier's College have had a profound influence on the educational life of the city.

"The Catholics of Western India must indeed be proud that their principal institutions are in the hands of a religious order, whose reputation is world-wide. The Jesuits stand for a great deal more than mere culture. "To know the laws of God in nature and revelation and then fashion the affections and will into harmony with those laws", that is the education they aim at. According to critics, their system embodies much educational wisdom, practical skill and pedagogical insight, which never swerves from the main purpose. Some of the best men in public life, who have passed through the portals of these institutions testify to the benefits they derived from them.

GROWING MENACE

"In this city, as elsewhere, 'secularism' in education is slowly growing into a menace. Our young men to-day are more concerned with the outward polish of life than its inward religious springs. It is to the credit of the Missionary institutions in general that they try to discourage 'anti-religion' among those entrusted to their care. But while they discourage 'anti-religion' they must not encourage what Dean Inge calls 'anti-patriotic' bias.

"I earnestly appeal to all such institutions to cultivate in their pupils a burning sense of patriotism. They must realise that if in future, the pupils of these institutions are to play an important part in the civic life of this country, they must be taught to feel themselves one with the people of this country, to regard their trials and difficulties as their own, and to seek their highest happiness in bringing joy to their barren lives. Otherwise, they will feel that they have no place in the life of this country and will, therefore, inevitably be considered aliens.

NEED OF TOLERANCE

Concluding the Prime Minister said: "In the sphere of religion, India has from the beginning been more tolerant than the most enlightened countries in the world. Under its roof have lived in peace and harmony, theists, heretics, heathens, idolators and atheists. And yet not one of these creeds had lived at the expense of the other or others. Hindus, Muslims, Parsis, Christians—in fact every community—have found a place in the public life of this country. The Congress is resolved to follow this traditional policy of tolerance, mutual good-will and respect. In the democracy which we hope to evolve, there will be no place for dogmatism or dictatorship, in the domain of religion or education."

After his speech, Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, thanking Rev. Father Superior of the Jesuit Mission for the kind invitation extended to him declared St. Mary's High School Jubilee Fete open. He wished the Institution good fortune and success.

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IF you want to feel Robust, Healthy and Young, free from that "Old" Feeling, Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence you need Beecham's Pills. This great Family Medicine is famous all over the world! Beecham's Pills are purely vegetable. They cure you in Nature's Way! They stimulate Liver and Kidneys, Purify the Blood, Improve your Digestion and fill you full of Energy and Health! Take a dose tonight and feel better in the morning!

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BEECHAM'S PILLS

SARASWAT UNION ANNIVERSARY

Mrs. Dongerkery Condemns Dowry System

MATUNGA, Sunday.

The extensive grounds of the King George School, Matunga, were 'en fete' to-night, being the first anniversary celebration day of the Saraswat Union, Bombay North. There were nearly one thousand guests.

After a social, gathering Mr. M. M. Koppikar, in the absence of Mr. Mundkur, who had gone to Delhi on urgent business, welcomed the guests in a short speech, in the course of which he traced the history of the Club, which was started a year back. During the short period of its existence, the membership has gone up to 208 members including 40 ladies. There were three ladies on the Managing Committee to look after the interests of the lady members.

Mrs. Kamala Bai, Dongerkery, presided over the function and distributed cups and medals to the winners in the sports and musical competitions held during the week.

In the course of her concluding speech, she made an appeal to the members of the Saraswat community to stop the pernicious custom of dowry and advised the members to start Home and Cottage industry classes for women. In addition to dances by Misses Bose and Kumari Suniti Kowshik, there was fancy dress open competition which created much amusement

PLEA FOR UNIFORM TEXT BOOKS

Appeal Of National Council Of Women To Provincial Govts

At the Special Session of the National Council of Women in India held at Saraswatibhuvan, New Delhi, on the 26th, 27th and 28th March 1939, a resolution urging the Provincial Governments to have uniform text books for the various schools was passed unanimously.

Those who attended the Session included Miss Agatha Harrison, Mrs. Subbaroyan, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Mrs. Faiz Tyabji, Mrs. R Das and Lady Bajpai.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN

The problem of education of children was discussed by the Council. Mrs. Munshi informed those assembled the difficulties of young children in having to change from one school to another in the same town due to the text books being not the same in every school. She urged the Council to request the Provincial Governments to have uniform text books selected by an expert committee for all schools.

The following resolution on the subject was passed:

"Whereas the diversity to textbooks acts as a hardship on children who may have to change their schools and on poor parents and whereas the present selection of text books is based on rival claims of book-proprietors and not on their intrinsic worth, and whereas it renders systematic visual instructions and radio lessons impossible, this meeting of the National Council of Women in India is of the opinion that there should be uniformity in the text-books in the different parts of our country."

CAREERS FOR WOMEN

The Education Committee of the Council also decided to take up the question of careers for women in India.

The Council also discussed the Bills concerning women that had been brought before the Central Legislature. They supported the resolution urging the Government to appoint a Committee to examine the position of women under the existing laws.

The Council, however, did not accord support to Dr. Deshmukh's Bill regarding divorce for Hindu women as they felt that the provisions were entirely inadequate.

LANGUAGE QUESTION

The question of languages was also discussed. It was pointed out that even though many of the members knew English, it was advisable to conduct meetings in the language of the Province for the benefit of non-English-speaking women who form the masses and among whom the Council wished to work.

A scheme of village reconstruction was discussed by the members and a Village Welfare Committee was formed which is to go out and work in the villages.

ANTI-CONSTITUTION DAY IN RANGOON

All Burmese Joint Disapproval And Protest

(From Our Correspondent)

RANGOON, (By Mail.)

The 1st of April the day on which Burma was officially separated from the Indian Empire and the present constitution was ushered in by a public proclamation by His Excellency the Governor and put into operation in 1937, has been termed as the Black Letter Day for Burma by a section of the Burmese people as the present constitution which in their opinion is defective and cannot satisfy the aspirations of the people of the country nor can advance them towards their goal of independence, has been condemned almost since its inception.

Dr. Ba Maw formed the first ministry and tried to work it but badly failed and since he has been removed from the premiership and has become the leader of the opposition in the House of Representatives he has started a fresh campaign of wrecking the constitution. The Dobama Association, the Fabian League, the Burmese Womens Freedom League, the Oilfield Strikers, the students the phongyis and the political parties all joined together to express their disapproval and lodge their protest against the constitution by an impressive manner.

A mass procession organised by the Dobama Association first assembled in a park in the western part of the city early in the morning and after speeches explaining the object of the demonstration the thousands of Burmese marched through the main thoroughfares of the city carrying the tricolour flags some of which bore the insignia of hammer and sickle while in others were prominent the peacock on the Pinni cloth. There was no music but shouts of varied slogans in a combined voice rent the air as they passed through the various quarters of the city.

Aga Khan Hockey

Kirkee United's Well-Deserved Victory Over Lahore Y. M. C. A.

A SENSATIONAL START

A second quarter-final was concluded yesterday when Kirkee United scored a narrow but deserving victory over the Lahore Y.M.C.A. by the odd goal in five. The game had a sensational start, both sides scoring a goal each before either the teams themselves or the spectators had the time to settle down. But after this surprising and somewhat dramatic beginning there were few really thrilling moments, until Jalgaonkar made that beautiful effort of his in the sixth minute of extra time, giving Kirkee the decisive goal to seal the fate of Lahore team. The game as a whole, however, was far from being dull, and the spectator's interest was fully sustained throughout the period of play.

J. Phillips, the Kirkee right full back proved a veritable thorn in the side of the Lahore attacking line, and broke up several of the movements which spelt danger to the Kirkee goal. According to one critic—and he is a man who understands all there is to know about Hockey—Phillips is a back an All-India side can ill afford to do without on his present form. Jalgaonkar, a new-comer to the side, proved a definite asset, and was a constant trouble-giver to the Lahore defence.

Of the Lahore men, Akram, Asghar and Kingson were the most prominent, with the first named particularly conspicuous in mid-field for brilliant stick work.

THE GAME.

Within two minutes of the start, Tyrell broke through, and when the push stroke from him had been saved by Mascarenhas in the Lahore goal, K. Nimal who was lying handy scored off the rebound (1—0). A minute later, the Lahore forwards dashed through and equalised, Kingson pushing the ball past Pepper in the Kirkee goal off a pass from Joginder. (1—1). Then followed a long spell which saw the ball alternately in both rival areas; but no goalie was tested, And then Kingson darted to a fine through pass only to find Pepper in the Kirkee goal move forward in time to clear the danger.

Four minutes after crossing over, Kirkee worked up their way inside the Lahore circle, but the ball passed from one forward to another, not one being able to get clear off the Lahore defenders to send in a shot. Two minutes later, Lahore went ahead, Asghar making a splendid use of a pass from Kingson (2—1). Kirkee were now on the offensive, and within 10 minutes K. Nimal again put Kirkee level after collecting a reverse pass from Jalgaonkar inside the circle (2—2). Both sides strove now for a decisive advantage, but although each succeeded in forcing a couple of corners, were unable to derive any benefit until full time.

JALGAONKAR'S BRILLIANT GOAL.

Immediately extra time commenced, Kirkee carried the ball into their opponents' territory, but although they played around the Lahore circle, the defenders gave away nothing.

A minute after crossing over, however, Jalgaonkar indulged in a brilliant piece of work on his own, and gave Kirkee the decisive goal (3—2).

THE TEAMS.

Y.M.C.A. LAHORE.—Mascarenhas; Rehmat and Daljit; Lajpat, Brady and Bali; Khuram, Akram, Kingson, Joginder and Asghar.

KIRKEE UNITED.—Pepper; Edmund and J. Phillips; G. Nimal, B. Nimal, and Gaikwad; Amor, Jalgaonkar, Tyrell, K. Nimal and J. M Phillip.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

5-30 Jhansi Heroes v. Crown Sports, Bangalore.

C. P. Letter

DISGRUNTLED CONGRESS M.L.A.'s TACTICS

Prospects Of No Confidence Motion Against Mr. Mishra

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR: (By Mail).

The Budget session of the C.P. Legislative Assembly is dull, reasons being that there are no strong Opposition parties in the Assembly. Out of 112 legislators 72 belong to the Congress Party and the rest 40 are divided into various groups, i.e., Nationalist Party, United Party and the League Party. The Leader of the Opposition is Rao Sahib D. D. Rajurkar.

Seeing that the weak Opposition cannot dislodge or agitate against the Congress Government, some disgruntled Congress M.L.A.'s have taken this work upon themselves.

Messrs. Kedar and Jakatdar, M.L.A.'s, are the leaders of this group. They have come to the Congress fold at the time of last Assembly election.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION

The leader of the Party had asked for an explanation to these members, why disciplinary action should not be taken against them. Instead of replying to the letter they have questioned his authority.

I understand that they are busy canvassing support for no-confidence motion, which will come for discussion in the party meeting in a day or two, but the response they have been receiving is very disappointing. Out of 72 Congress legislators they have only received the support of five members.

ANTI-CONGRESS PROPAGANDA

Dr. Khare is also busy with his anti-Congress propaganda and particularly against Mahatma Gandhi.

The strength of the disgruntled Congress Party will not exceed 10. Interesting developments are expected in this week.

PROSPECTS OF NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION

It is reliably understood that there is no truth in the news circulated that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President had written to Pundit Ravishanker Shukla, the Prime Minister in connection with the representation made by Mr. Udhoji in respect of disciplinary actions contemplated against Messrs. Kedar, Jakatdar and Udhoji for their utterances.

CONSIDERATION POSTPONED

Pundit Ravishanker Shukla, leader of the Assembly Party, had fixed to-day for the meeting of the Congress Assembly Party to discuss Mr. Kedar's motion of no-confidence against the Hon. Mr. D. P. Misra, Minister for Local Self-Government. But at the request of Mr. Kedar, the consideration of the motion is postponed to a date till after the Easter Holidays. It is likely that this motion will come for discussion in party meeting between April 12 and 15.

POLICE EXCESSES ON SATYAGRAHIS AT KALIPATNAM

Mr. Annapurnayya's Motion Before A. I. C. C.

MADRAS, April 8.

Mr. Annapurnayya, a member of the A.-I.C.C., has given notice of a resolution, to be moved at the next meeting of the Committee, condemning the police lathi-charge and other excesses committed on peaceful satyagrahis at Kalipatnam, in West Godavari District. While requesting the Congress Ministry to take immediate necessary action against those responsible for it, the resolution urges the Government to release all prisoners connected with the incident, and take all necessary steps for an early settlement of the dispute.—United Press.

STRAY ASSAULTS IN BENARES

24-Hour Curfew Order

BENARES, April 9.

After an interval of nine days two more stray assaults occurred to-day in Benares, one of them being fatal.

A 24-hour curfew order has been enforced for Hindus from this afternoon for three days. They will, however, be allowed to go out of their houses from six a.m. to seven a.m. and from six p.m. to seven p.m.—A.P.

LATTHE, DESAI AND PATIL IN SURAT DISTRICT

NAVSARI, April 8

On the third day of the Village Improvement Week, the Hon Morarji Desai, the Hon. Mr. A. B Latthe and the Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil toured the Chikhati Taluka and addressed meetings in the villages of Tankal and Tejlav.

The Ministers stressed the necessity of self-help and declared that even with complete independence it would be impossible to redress the grievances of the people if they had not learnt to help themselves. It was by doing 'sarvajanik' work, such as construction of roads, the digging of wells, etc., that the people would feel like members of one great national community.

They returned to Navsari at night and left for Bombay.—United Press.

Communal Tension In Katni

KATNI, (By Mail.)

For the last 20 days there was tranquillity in the town and the Curfew order was withdrawn. But on Friday last tension reappeared when a youth of about 17 years was stabbed by some miscreant near Sapre Brothers Talkies. He succumbed on the spot while the culprit made off.

Madras Aryas For Hyderabad

(From A Correspondent.)

MADRAS, (By Mail.)

"The third batch of 21 Madras Aryasamaj Satyagrahis headed by Pandit Chandrakant Vidyarthi, left Madras on 6th inst. by Puri Passenger for Hyderabad via Bezwada to offer Satyagraha in the Nizam's Dominions.

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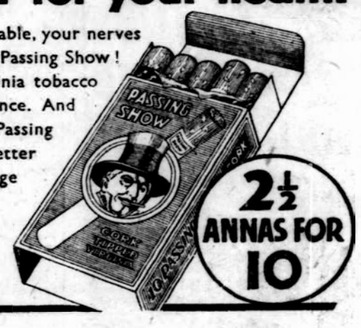

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PATRIOTICALLY, SILENTLY SUFFERED AS MARTYRS FOR THE SALVATION OF——

12TH WEEK

In COLOURS

And How They Worked for that SALVATION——SEE

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To-day Matinee at 1-45 p.m.

GOING STRONG!

NON-STOP 32 ND WEEK

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MARATHI

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'ROYAL' JEWEL NO. 5
RULING AT DADAR

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On Sunday, 16th Inst. PUBLIC DEBATE on the Film "BRAMHA-CHARI" Cash Prize of Rs. 50. Watch for Details!

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Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

REGAL

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 6, 1995
Muslim: Shafar 19, 1358
Parsi: Avan 7, 1308
Hightide: 3-31; 16-38
Lowtide: 9-30; 22-56
Sunrise: 6h 27m
Sunset: 6h 54m

Easter: Public Holiday.
Banks closed.

ST. MARY'S HIGH SCHOOL DIAMOND JUBILEE

Three performances of Feats of Strength by ex-champion of Czechoslovakia, Mr. Korocenco Elemer at 6, 8 and 10 p.m.

OLD RAM MOHANITES

A meeting of old students of the Ram Mohan English School will be held on Tuesday, April 11, at 6 p.m. in the Middle School premises.

MAHATMA GANDHI LIPI

Mr. Brijlal Brijendra, ("Baghi") Visharad, a resident of District Azamgarh, United Provinces, has prepared a memorial of Mahatma Gandhi named "Mahatma Gandhi Lipi" by the use of only 18 letters from the Devnagari character, in which there is no use of upper or lower vowel symbols and there is no need of new type-frames, or of lead-leaves in composing. Publication and dedication will take place in a week's time.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

NEW EMPIRE—"Goldwyn Follies". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"You Can't Cheat an Honest Man". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Thanks for Everything". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Nav-Jeevan". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Tumhari Jeet". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Wings of the Navy". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Morocco" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Bramhachari". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Devata". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Out West with the Hardys" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Her Last Desire". Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dushman". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m
PLAZA—"Maza Mulga". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Jungle King". Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Daughter of Marathas". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Birth of Shivaji". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

MAHARASHTRA & KARNATAK MEDICAL CONFERENCE

The fourth Maharashtra and Karnatak Medical Conference will now be held at Nasik in the first week of November and not at Nagar as previously announced.

"A PERVERSION BY DR. KHARE"

The following statement by Dr. Khare appeared in the "Hitavada" of April 2:—

I am interested in the controversy that is now raging in the C. P. Congress Assembly Party over Mr. Udhoji's cut motions. It will be remembered that one of them referred to the possible deportation or imprisonment of Subhash Babu. Some Congressmen are furious about this cut motion. They think that the deportation of Subash is an impossibility but I do not think so. The Congress regime is the regime of miracles and even the impossible will become possible under the magic wand of Mahatma Gandhi. When Mahatma Gandhi can advise me, when I was Prime Minister, to prosecute Mr. Awari it is quite likely that similar advice might be given by him to other Congress Ministers regarding Subhas Babu.

The following letter which I received from Mahatma Gandhi dated 15-10-37 from Shegaon, Wardha, is a pointer to the fate that is awaiting Subas Babu

THE LETTER

Dear Dr. Khare,

I think that General Awari should be warned by P.C.C. and if he does not listen, I have, no doubt, that there should be a legal prosecution. But if you have any doubt yourself I am no authoritative guide. The only authority is the President or the Working Committee.

Yours, Etc.
M. K. GANDHI

MR. AWARI'S REJOINDER

Under the caption "A Perversion By Dr. Khare," Mr. M. R. Awari, Vice-President Municipal Committee has issued the following statement in reply to Dr. Khare's.

I was extremely surprised to read the statement of Dr. Khare which appeared in the issue of "Hitavada", on 2nd April 1939. It shows that our old friend. Dr. Khare is still grinding his rusted axe against the Congress High Command and the Working Committee, for reasons best known to him and to the public. But in his attempt to support the ridiculous and baseless charge of Mr. Udhoji against Gandhiji that he will award imprisonment or deportation to Subhas under the Federal Government, he has perverted the incident regarding me and distorted the facts behind it.

Let me sumit, Sir, that Gandhiji, against whom these aspersions are levelled, is great enough to take due notice of them himself: but as my name is involved in this matter, I regard it my duty to place the correct facts, as I know them, before the public.

If the letter dated 15-10-1937, sent by Mahatma Gandhi to Dr. Khare, is properly scanned, it will be abundantly clear that it was Dr. Khare himself who took the initiative in this respect and that Mahatmaji was not at all eager for my arrest or imprisonment. On basis of the so-called reports received by Dr. Khare, that I was instigating people during my several public lectures to shoot dead the Governor and the Police by guns, revolvers, and bombs, he complained against me to Mahatmaji and thus tried to secure his permission to launch prosecution against me.

Replying upon the letter from Dr. Khare against me, Mahatmaji being staunch apostle of truth and absolute nonviolence naturally felt perturbed over his desciples' reported preaching of utmost violence. Consequently he sent to me a letter which also bore nearly the same content as are found in his letter sent to Dr. Khare.

Now, Sir, I would like to place before the readers another concrete instance of Gandhiji's innocence in the affair. The President of the Provincial Congress Committee Seth Jamnalalji also saw me personally in this connection to whom I explained the whole facts denying the allegations contained in the reports made by Dr. Khare. I said then, that "as the allegation goes, was it not clear to you that I did not speak simply in air—but openly in meetings of thousands? Why then at least ask some of the audience in Nagpur or elsewhere whether they ever heard a word about my inciting them to kill the Governor or the Police or anybody?" I had sent the same reply to Gandhiji also, denying emphatically all such allegations; and Gandhiji seemed to be quite satisfied with my explanation. This I could find out from Mahadev Bhai Desai's letter to me. Gandhiji had also assured me that he would thereafter ask explanations direct from me, on any reports or allegations made against me and would not misunderstand me by misrepresentation of facts made by others.

Dr. Khare has not referred to all these facts. He has suppressed his letter to Mahatmaji which initiated the subject and which would have thrown sufficient light over the incident. It is self-evident that the letter quoted by Dr. Khare is only a reply to his own letter to Mahatmaji. His reply was the logical outcome of the series of facts as were represented to Gandhiji, by Dr. Khare. This only shows how Dr. Khare was eager to strike the axe of imprisonment on my head and have the blessings of Mahatmaji on his own. Dr. Khare could not succeed in his designs because Mahatmaji in the first instance, directed him to refer the matter to Provincial Congress Committee. But now he is taking advantage of the old affair by suppressing the relevant facts and by distorting the rest. In his zeal to support Mr. Udhoji the disgruntled M.L.A. Dr. Khare is forgetting the truth and his own responsibility. If they think that my case is going to support their charge against Gandhiji that Gandhiji would deport or imprison Subhas then, let me, in conclusion submit that they are far from being wise in their speculation which is preposterously foolish.

NATIONAL WEEK IN BOMBAY

Jamnadas Dwarkadas On Lessons Of Peace

"There is but one way for Indian independence—and that is the way of truth and non-violence. There is but one panacea for all the evils of the world and that too is truth and non-violence" observed Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, addressing a gathering at Calicut Street on Sunday evening. The meeting was convened to observe the third day of the National Week.

Continuing he said that the lesson of peace were hard to learn, and non-violence was the crystallised expression of the hoary culture of the East. Sooner or later the aggressive nations of the west world learn that lesson, even if it had to be learnt on the debris of a lost civilization, and the dead bodies of innocent women and children destroyed by the pitiless hand of war.

STRUGGLE MUST CONTINUE

It was futile for the people to think that since the Congress was running the Government in most provinces. The struggle was over and independence was won. So long as the Central Government was not democratic, and responsibility and power were concentrated in the hands of the Imperial Government, so long must the struggle continue.

He appealed to the audience to wear Khadi, for by so doing they were directly benefiting the starving Indian villagers He also made a strong appeal for their wholehearted support to prohibition.

Mr. Soondardas Morarjee said that the day reminded the country of their lost freedom, as it instilled courage and confidence to carry on the struggle for regaining it. By consistent effort, sacrifice and endurance by nation-wide propaganda. The goal of independence would draw nearer.

Mr. Ambalal Trilokchand and a few others also spoke.

To-day's Programme In City

To-day (Monday) at 10 a.m. (S. T.). Cinema Show for Harijans Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi to preside.

At 9 p.m. (S. T.), public meeting at Napoo Hall, Matunga, Hon. K. M. Munshi to preside.

MEETING AT KOLIWADA, COLABA

Under the auspices of the "A" Ward District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at Colaba, near Koliwada, to celebrate the National Week.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi will preside and Messrs. Mathooradas Tricumji, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Soonderdas Morarji and others will speak.

PUBLIC MEETING AT FALKLAND ROAD

Under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held at Nagu Sayaji Wadi, Opp: Tram Depot, Falkland Road, on Monday the 10th instant at 9 p.m.

Sjt. S. L. Silam will preside. Sjt. S. K. Patil, Prof. D. R. Gharpure, P. R. Lele, Mansingrao Jagtap, Dr Bhonsle and others will speak.

Cosmopolitan Dinner At Congress House

There was a cosmopolitan dinner at the Congress House in connection with the celebration of the National Week yesterday. A special feature of the dinner was that about 300 Harijans freely mixed with all the caste Hindu guests and others of all communities

Late Lala Hardayal

Tributes were paid to the memory of Lala Hardayal by Mr. Nigam, Prof. G. R. Sahgal and Pandit Mishra at a meeting held at Worli on Sunday under the auspices of the Servants of Humanity

Rohtas' Paper Mill

Dr. Rajendra Prasad opens to-day (Monday) Paper Mill of the Rohtas Industries, Ltd., at Dalmianagar, Bihar.

Late King Of Iraq

(From A Correspondent.)

An extraordinary meeting of the Executive Council of Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen, Bombay, condoled the death of His late Majesty King Ghazi of Iraq and sympathise with the Royal family and the people of Iraq

Fire At Gunbow Street

BOMAY, Sunday.

A small fire occurred at Gunbow Street and a stationary shop was partly burnt down.

The fire-engines rushed to the scene and brought the fire under control. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 200.

Police Give-In At Last

M. L. A.'s Brush With Officer And Its Sequel

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Nagpada presented a picturesque appearance this morning, when a large number of red-shirt volunteers led by Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan were intercepted by the Police from proceeding without a permit, to the Ferry Wharf where s.s. "Jayaluxmi" was chartered to take them to Uran, for the observance of certain programmes connected with the National Week.

The following interesting conversation took place between Mr. Ali Bahadur and one of the Nagpada Police Officers.

Police Officer:—You can't take out a procession without a permit. It is against the law.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan:—Don't teach me the law. I belong to the law-makers.

Police Officer:—Take the procession along Mahomedaly Road if you want.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan:—You are speaking without a grain of commonsense or wisdom. It might create trouble.

Eventually after what appeared to be a good deal of frantic telephoning the procession was allowed to pass.

SURVEYING AGMARK GHEE SCHEME

Packers' Representatives To Meet: Conference In Delhi

NEW DELHI.

Authorised packers of ghee under the Agmark scheme will assemble at an informal conference at the invitation of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India in Delhi on April 17.

A scheme for grading and certifying pure ghee with the 'Agmark' has been working for the last year and a half and under this scheme over 53,000 maunds of graded ghee have already been put on the market. As the present ghee season is about to close it was felt necessary to review the progress of the scheme so far and to discuss with the trade the future plans for development. Nearly 30 representatives of the authorised packers and five representatives from the Indian States (Where also grading of ghee under the scheme is in operation) are expected to take part at the above conference.

Besides considering the progress of the ghee grading scheme and the question of quality control, a proposal to make a small charge for the Agmark labels to meet the expenditure connected with the scheme will be examined.

The question of forming provincial and central association of the Agmark Ghee Packers is also an important item on the agenda It is further indicated that an all-India scheme for publicity and propaganda of Agmark ghee could be usefully undertaken by a central association of the authorised packers.

Literacy Drive And Pathare Prabhus

(From A Correspondent).

Under the auspices of the Pathare Prabhu Samaj, Miss Godavari Gokhalay addressed the members on "Literacy Campaign" on Saturday last when Prof. Vinayak Ganpat Rao presided.

In a brief survey the lecturer surveyed the preliminary stages of organising the campaign She acquainted the audience with the activities carried on by the Social Service League as well as by other institutions in this behalf. This was a cause, she said, which had no opposition from any quarters. From the Liberal to the Communist, from the rich to the poor, from all communities alike there was nothing but whole-hearted support to this campaign.

Miss Godavari appealed to the members to help this cause by volunteering services for teaching, organising or collecting funds.

Prof. V. G. Rao endorsed her appeal and at the close of the meeting a few volunteers were enrolled.

Employers' Association Of India

At the meeting of the Managing Committee of the Employers Association of Northern India, Cawnpore, held on Tuesday the 4th April, 1939, the following Office-bearers were elected for the Year 1939-1940:—

Chairman Mr. H. A. Wilkinson, M.L.C.

Dy: Chairman Lala Padampat Singhania, M.L.A

Charge Of Strike "Without Notice"

Bandra Bus Company Announces Termination Of Agreement With Workers

BOMBAY, April 9.

In a statement to the Press, the management of Bandra Bus Company says:—

"We regret the inconvenience caused to the travelling public in the Suburbs during the Easter holidays, through restriction in the bus schedules caused by a strike of some of the employees. The strike was started 'without notice' on Good Friday morning when the company was unable to obtain licences for substitute conductors owing to the holidays.

STRIKE "WITHOUT NOTICE"

"On Thursday, April 6, the Suburban Busmen's Union referred certain alleged grievances to the Commissioner for Labour, Bombay, and following a letter received from the Commissioner for Labour, the Chairman of the Company, who was on tour, returned immediately to Bombay and called a meeting of the directors of the Company on Good Friday. In the meantime, however, without waiting for a reply from the Commissioner for Labour—a procedure which they themselves had initiated—some employees struck work on Friday morning.

The Company deprecates this action, for whatever may be the merits of the case, the strike negotiations cannot be conducted by threats. While therefore the Company is willing al all times to submit to whatever processes the Government of Bombay, through the Commissioner for Labour may desire to secure just and fair treatment not only for the employees but also for the Bus Company. This can only be done if both sides observe the existing agreement and maintain the services to the public without stoppage or delay.

END OF AGREEMENT

Having already struck work without notice, the men have violated the terms of the agreement subsisting between the employees and the Company and the Company therefore, are regretfully left no alternative but to terminate the agreement with the strikers, and to employ other men without delay to maintain the Company's services.

The licences for new conductors will be obtained on Tuesday and the full services immediately restored.—A. P

FREE CAR SERVICE IN SUBURBS

Workers Manage Transport On Third Day Of Strike

(From A Correspondent)

BANDRA, Sunday

The Bandra Bus workers are firm in their resolve and peaceful in their action, inspite of provocation The feature of today's activity was intense mass picketing resorted to from Mahim to Jogeshwari The strikers and some of the Congress workers from the suburbs moved about from station to station and requested the public to boycott the buses driven by blacklegs.

Another feature and that too a novel one was the running of a fleet of cars for carrying people who otherwise were being compelled to use the buses for want of an alternative though sympathising with the strikers. At the request of the suburban Busmen's union many private car owners were good enough to lend their cars free of any charge to the union for the convenience of the public

In fact a parallel but free car service was organised and workers effectively demonstrated that left to themselves they can manage and that too more efficiently the transport service The travelling public effectively boycotted the buses of the Bandra Bus Company and actively co-operated with the union private car service.

Six more workers have come out today with the result that the Company could run three buses less than yesterday

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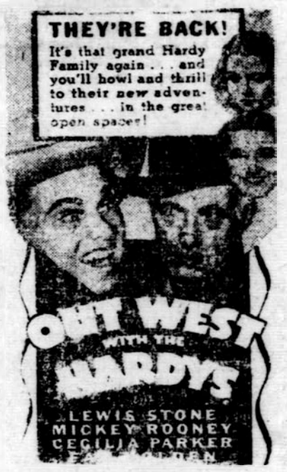
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1939

STATES & RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT

The exact attitude of the "Paramount Power" towards the Indian States disposed to grant responsible government to the people is still not quite clear. One statement made on behalf of the Paramount Power is qualified by another and the position remains as uncertain as ever. In all probability it is deliberately kept uncertain. Col. Muirhead's statement of December 16 led one to suppose that a Ruler could, if he would, grant responsible government to the people. But the Colonel now says that that statement "is not to be taken as implying, that the Paramount Power would recognise a Ruler as having endowed any constitutional body which he may create with a greater degree of authority than that which he himself is recognised as possessing." And by way of further explanation he adds that "no State would be regarded as relieved of its obligations to the Paramount Power by the fact that its Ruler has divested himself of the control necessary to discharge them, and the Paramount Power would remain free to take such steps as might be required to ensure their fulfilment."

People Are Paramount

The gist of the statement is that the Ruler of a State cannot and will not be allowed to grant to his people more power than he himself possesses. None need worry about the implication of this statement and the threat conveyed in the concluding part. To the people of India including the States the question of complete independence is obviously not one of constitutional cheeseparing. It is not dependent on the legal or constitutional edicts of somebody else, even if self-styled Paramount Power. In the final analysis the people of India are themselves the Paramount Power and they will not allow others to say to them: "Thus far and no further." The States people know but too well that neither the British Government nor the Princes are particularly anxious to give them responsible Government. They are never-the-less struggling for it, realising that in most cases freedom is not a matter of gift but something to be won from unwilling vested interests. That they will win it sooner or later is beyond question but their real problem is to win it sooner rather than later. Hence the intensive movement in many States.

Need For Non-Violence

Just at present there is a comparative lull in the States people's struggle. That is because of Gandhiji's instructions for a suspension of Civil Disobedience so as to give a fair chance to those Princes who have already appointed Reforms Committees or are about to do so in response to the Viceroy's recent appeal to them. Gandhiji also wishes that the suspension period should be utilised by the States people to "husband their energy and develop the will to resist non-violently", and generally prepare themselves better for a scrupulously non-violent fight, which may soon be a fight to a finish. Admitting with characteristic candour that in some cases he has been "over-confident and hasty in launching previous civil disobedience campaigns", he says that, although his prompt retrieving of an error, whenever necessary, has prevented any serious harm, this much harm has been done that the people, "having become used to laxity about previous preparation, now find it irksome to conform to the strictness in the observance of the rules of preparation". He fears that in some cases, at least, the true spirit of Satyagraha "has not sunk deep and violence still lurks, even though unconsciously, in the seeker's breast". These words ring grimly true, synchronising as they do with the reports of the mob outrages in the State of Ramdurg. The mob's raid on the jail, apparently to release by force certain prisoners, including the President of the Praja Sangha, their burning of several jail records and setting fire to the jailor's house, cutting off telegraphic wires and battering to death eight policemen and jail warders are all acts of violence which, whatever the provocation, cannot be too strongly condemned. They are reminiscent of the tragedy of Chauri Chaura and one hopes that the whole of India may not have again to pay a heavy price for the mad frenzy of a few persons. That a most searching inquiry into these atrocities must be held at once and all those found guilty must be sternly dealt with goes without saying. Meanwhile, the leaders of Karnatak, in which the State is situated, should unreservedly condemn the outrages and do all they can to restore permanent peace in the State and to give relief to the bereaved families and living victims of the mob fury. Finally the prisoners, forcibly released should surrender themselves to the authorities, particularly the President of the Praja Sangha. Speaking generally, Congress men should realise the sad bitter truth of Gandhiji's remark, made without the knowledge of the Ramdurg atrocities, that violence still lurks in the minds of many who seek to practise Satyagraha. And having realised the truth, they must make earnest efforts to eliminate the lurking menace of violence.

Amazing Inaction

"The cynicism of Italy's action against Albania on the holiest day of the Christian year provokes angry scorn in the British, French and American Press" It should be said, however, to the credit of the Fascists, and Nazis that they never professed to admire the spirit and principles of Christianity, that, in fact, they have always openly revelled in the brutalism of the jungle or, better still, of super-bestial gangsterdom. What should be held to provoke even more angry scorn in Europe, but is not, is the contemptible complacence with which it is sought by London and Paris to treat this fresh and, therefore, still more shocking rape by an Axis power. With cruel cynicism they betray utter unconcern for the hapless victim itself and ignore the human, moral and—on the holiest day of the Christian year!—Christian obligations that the strong owes to the innocent, otherwise helpless weak. This indifference, of course, is the fundamental and eternal principle of their conduct.

But what about the international aspect of the problem? Italy's deliberate and unprovoked act of aggression and Herr Hitler's previous approval of it prove that Italy is as determined as the other Axis Power at extending her hegemony and Empire, that the Axis Powers, while entertaining the hope that they may swim together, know quite well that, separately, they will both sink and, finally, that they are, therefore, acting in mutually complementary collaboration as it were. This action ought to convince Britain and France of two things: first, that aggression both present and prospective, means aggression by the Rome-Berlin Axis and, secondly, that the invasion of Albania is a challenge to translate declarations against aggression into action. Reports of "reactions" in Paris and London, however, tend to suggest that they are only vaguely conscious of the first and almost completely unconscious of the second. All that they are actually doing is to speculate energetically on—what the Axis Powers will do next! The time for practical measures, not even necessarily military, has according to them not yet arrived! Signor Mussolini and Herr Hitler may well treat 'democratic' alarums and excursions with amused, and not "angry," scorn.

I Cover Another Town

Patna . . . . 1.

By D. F. Karaka

I am writing this from the house of P. R. Das. Those who attended the crowded court room in the Bombay High Court when before Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia the case of the late Mr V. J. Patel's will came up for hearing will recollect a pleasantly-greying man who came from Patna to argue the case on behalf of Subas Bose. That was Mr. P. R. Das, an ex-Judge of the Patna High Court, now its leading counsel and a brother of Deshbandu. Perhaps it is as Deshbandu's brother that we can most affectionately refer to him, for he comes from the same patriotic stock as came one of India's greatest sons.

* * * *

This house has, therefore, a beautiful atmosphere all its own. In its every room there is a trace of the national struggle. It is to that extent intensely Indian. The pictures on the wall, the name of the house, all make you feel that this is Indian India. For it is called "Shantineketan" and has been named with the poet's permission by Mr. Hussan Imam whose house it originally was. The pictures are some of the best known that have come out of the poet's ashram. The one is of Aurangzeb and the other is called "Shati" or Friendship. Mr. Das calls the former his epic and the latter his lyric.

* * * *

The atmosphere spreads beyond the house, for it is full moonlight and midst the peace that pervades one feels a contented man. It is so different from the noise and bustle of a great metropolis. This is more like a little town, which is trying to find a place for itself in the new India that has come to life. There is something healthy about this town—so different from the intrigue of Bengal—and it manages to steer clear of petty intrigue and petty squabbles. My predominant impression of Patna is that everyone likes everyone else. It is full of the sort of stuff that greatness is made of. There seems to be one constructive effort, which is joint and united. Energy is not diffused as in Calcutta on creating differences.

* * * *

That is the feeling one has at entering the Legislative Assembly where the Prime Minister was moving a resolution of some importance. It was to urge the British Government to bring the backward tracts, chiefly inhabited by the aborigines, within the scope of responsible government instead of being governed as they are now by the Governor in his executive capacity. There are twenty-two and a half million aborigines, who because of their backwardness are left out of the scheme of political autonomy and who have been governed almost by decrees and by edicts. Now with a Congress Government in Bihar, they have put forward and carried unanimously a resolution asking that these backward tracts should be brought into the sphere of provincial autonomy. Thus and thus alone could the aborigines be elevated from their presnt inferior status

* * * *

All through the debate there was a sincerity which one could not escape. There were not any brilliant flashes of oratory, but what was said was said simply and with feeling and with a consciousness that it was right. It sounded true, which is more than what one could say of the Bengal Assembly. There was a general sense of bonhomie, whether it was a member of the Government or the Opposition that was speaking. There was no personal bitterness, no malice, no mean pettiness. One became conscious of the fact that it was a national and popular Assembly. One saw once more a familiar array of Gandhi caps, as contrasted from the fancy dresses worn in the Bengal Legislature.

* * * *

During the course of the debate one heard many sentiments which gladdened one's heart. Even dear old Winston Churchill was quoted, only to be completely smashed. Dear, dear Winston! How little you ever knew about India! One of the speakers on the Government side was referring to the occasion when Winston Churchill was content to let the whole of the Indian Peninsula be governed even as the backward tribes were. This Government speaker referred to the change that had come over India, how in the old days when there was a famine a mere chokidar reported it to the Provincial Government from whence the news went in due course to the high authorities in India Office. How things have changed in

Continued on Page 10. column 3)

WHY PROHIBITION IS NECESSARY

Testimony Of Medical Science

(By A Citizen Of U. S. A.)

The question of advisability or inadvisability of prohibition occupies a prominent place in the Bombay press. It may not be unprofitable to consider the question in the light of the findings of men of science whose verdict is based on facts, not sentiment and for whom knowledges takes precedence of the dictates of priesthood.

In the U.S.A. the American Association for the Advancement of Science undertook through a "Research Council on Problems of Alcohol" a "thorough, unbiased and strictly scientific investigation of the problems related to the control of alcoholic beverages and to seek solution through a programme of unprejudiced research and education." This Council included "nearly 100 distinguished scientists and educators from various sections of the country as well as a group of citizens prominent in public and industrial life." These gentlemen find that "a well-organized body of facts is needed in regard to (a) the effects of alcohol on the individual, (b) the effects of alcohol on society and (c) the effectiveness of various measures of industrial and legal control which have been attempted or which may be proposed." ("Science", 7th October, 1938).

Staggering Findings

So staggering have been the findings already recorded that the movement is looked upon as a National Emergency beside which the financial difficulties which beset the business world must take a second place, drink and its accompanying evils being often responsible for the disease and poverty from which the entire world suffers to-day. "Few people", says Dr. Edward S. Cowles of the Park Avenue Hospital in New York, "realize how many persons die every year from alcohol or go into insane asylums, never to come out again." Because "the disease is regarded as a disgrace and the alcoholic takes on some other symptom, under which his death is recorded" ("New York Times," 29th December, 1936) it is difficult to arrive at an accurate figure, but with the statistics at hand he thinks that alcohol annually claims as many if not more victims than cancer. The Harvard Medical School finding that the number of deaths from alcoholism is on an increase out of all proportion to the growing number of alcoholic admissions calls this curse of drink "a great chronic emergency" ("N. Y. Times", 6th September, 1937).

Tell-Tale Figures

Whether we consider statistics as reliable guide or the contrary, figures cannot be denied. They show that of the 101,462 first admissions to the public and private hospitals throughout the U.S.A. in 1936, over 11 per cent. were alcoholics. In the 14 years, from 1920 to 1934 first admissions for alcoholics in some metropolitan districts increased 700 per cent. according to The National Committee on Mental Hygiene. Bellevue Hospital, one of the largest public institutions of the kind in the United States reported that 40 per cent of their admissions during the year 1936 were alcoholics. Unbelievable though these figures are, the chief medical examiner of New York reports that while in 1918, 87 deaths were recorded from alcoholism in the city, in 1937 the figure had jumped to 460.

Alcohol A Poison

Figures *qua* figures leave us unmoved if we fail to make application to life. Let us, therefore, see what Doctors whose practice brings them face to face with human problems and misery resulting from drink have to say. We shall find a general concensus of opinion that drink even in minute quantities is a poison to the human organism and attacks first and foremost the brain. The "N.Y. Times" quoting Dr. Cowles on the effects of the use of alcohol says:

> When the alcoholic takes a drink an irritation is set up in the covering of the brain. This irritation produces a superabundance of the fluid in the brain, ten to fifteen times the normal amount, and this in turn causes a change in the patient's entire personality.

So far-reaching are the effects of alcohol taken into the system that Dr. W. McAdam Eccles of London writing to the "Times" (London, 1934) proposed a blood test of all motorists arrested for "being under the influence of drink." He maintained that by analysing one drop of blood the percentage of alcohol in the system could be estimated and added that so little as 0.1 per cent is sufficient to show a person "under the influence of drink." The effect of alcohol on the time element of a person's response and reaction to outer stimuli was stressed by other doctors who with Dr. Eccles finds drink responsible for many of the motor accidents. It is of more than passing interest to note that even after 10 years total abstinence, traces of alcohol are discernible in the blood stream of those who were never more than moderate users of wine. Though many doctors, clinging to a thread-bare superstition—for it was nothing else—still prescribe alcohol as a drug, statistics published by "The Manchester Guardian" (1st May, 1937) suggest that doctors themselves are discrediting alcohol as a drug. Dr. A. Salter reported that in the 276 chief hospitals of Great Britain it was alleged that only one-twelfth the amount of alcohol per person is used to-day

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 4).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

SMART SLAP

It is reported from Burgos via Berlin that General Franco's Government have officially announced their adherence to the Anti-Comintern Pact. This, one of the first international acts of General Franco, was long foreseen by non-"Realists" who saw, and did not refuse to understand, realities correctly. It has not come as a surprise to them. But for Mr. Chamberlain and M. Daladier it is worse than a snub, it is a smart slap in the face. Britain and France consistently behaved as accomplices of the Fascist International during the civil war and rushed with contemptible haste to recognise General Franco in the hope that the end of the war would see also the end of Italo-German influence in Spain. So far from doing anything of the kind it merely marks the beginning of more serious things. The "democracies" knew that the "Anti-Comintern Pact" was not a pact against Russia but an extension of the "Rome-Berlin Axis", hence their hint to Franco not to join it. Franco has rejected the hint at the earliest possible opportunity. And the situation is that while Britain and France are trying to develop a front against aggression, the Axis has had an accession—in addition to Albania in the East—to its strength at their very doors, and in such a way that Signor Mussolini no longer needs the actual presence of his troops to preserve his hold on Spain.

AN URGENT APPEAL

The letter of Dr. Atal, the head of India's Medical Mission to China, giving an account of the Mission's experiences—not excluding those as prospective victims of the very civilised invader's bombs—, which we published yesterday must have been read with profound interest. But we want to draw particular attention of every reader to the last paragraph of the letter in which Dr. Atal refers to its political and moral value to both China and India and to the fact that, after months of vicissitudes, the Mission has now settled down to contributing its "little bit" professionally—which consists not only in treating the wounded but in training young Chinese Doctors, one of the crying needs of China to-day. The service that the Mission is rendering is two-fold and important in both its aspects, moral and medical. And it is our duty to see that it is continued throughout the duration of the war. Indeed, this service is growing in value and urgency with the progress of the struggle. The war situation has now entered upon the second and decisive stage; the Chinese have now turned round and started upon the business of beating back the invader. In this process they will require, in a far greater measure, not only medical service but, what is more important, the moral strength that comes from a consciousness of the sympathy and support of other peoples. India's Medical Mission must, therefore, remain in China till the war is over. This is a sacred duty and it must be discharged by making it financially possible for the Congress to maintain the Mission in China. We earnestly hope that every patriotic Indian will contribute his share to the fulfilment of this duty by sending donations to the Secretary Indian National Congress Medical Unit, Congress House, Bombay or to the All-India Congress Committee, Swaraj Bhawan, Allahabad.

CONGRESS IS THEIR MASTER

The Council of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee has given a timely lead to other Congress Committees by its resolution refusing to accept the limitations sought to be placed on the already limited powers of the Provincial Governments through the amendment of the Constitution now before the British Parliament. One of the amendments adds to the emergency powers of the Central Government in the event of war and thereby restricts those of Provincial Governments. The U. P. Congress Council's resolution declares that the U. P. Government will resist such restrictions and in the event of war will follow the policy of the Congress. It may be added that even in the absence of any amendment of the Constitution all Congress Governments will follow the policy of the Congress in the event of war, regardless of the orders of the Central Government acting under the present Constitution.

WANTED AN EXPLANATION

The order issued by the Registrar of Calcutta prohibiting the employees of the local Registration Department from taking part in the All-Bengal Registration Employees' Conference, which was to have been opened in the city by the Finance Minister himself is evidently due to bungling on the part of several officials. If the Registrar thought that for any particular reasons which we cannot imagine, he would not allow his subordinates to join the conference, he should have informed the Finance Minister and other Ministers concerned accordingly. As things are his conduct constitutes an affront to the Finance Minister and he owes him and the public an explanation. He also owes an explanation as to why he prohibited his subordinate's attendance at a thoroughly legitimate conference to which the Premier himself sent a message wishing it success.

SELF-HELP IN VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT

The Village Improvement Campaign organised by the Surat District Local Board and inaugurated last week by three Ministers of the Bombay Government is a most commendable effort. Self-help and united effort, the main features of the movement, are best illustrated by the enterprise of the people of Matvad village who have constructed a long road all by themselves which, it is said, would have cost Government about Rs. 2 lakhs. The Ministers who inspected the construction work were so impressed by the villagers' example that they joined them in their work for a time and, we are sure, would have gladly toiled longer if they were not called away by more urgent, though not necessarily more important, work. Village Panchayats and other local bodies, which have numerous things to do but have far too little money for the purpose, can never-the-less do much if people pay in service, if not in money. Government, District Local Boards and Municipalities may well take the initiative in this matter of planning constructive work and organising voluntary service.

WITHOUT COMMENT

British official circles feel that it is essential to wait until the situation crystallises and official reports received are considered before any considered judgment on the situation in Albania can be formed.

—Reuter.

* * * *

The arrival of Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel "according to informed circles will be the signal for some extraordinary development".—Rajkot Message.

Darbar Shri Veerawala contemplating a healthy Fast or a healthier "Hijrat"?

* * * *

Writing on the states Mahatma Gandhi says that repression affords a useful training to Satyagrahis.

It is true compliments like these which embarrass and annoy modest men like, for instance, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer.

* * * *

"One result—not unexpected—seems to have been that some States have stiffened their attitude", observes Gandhiji.

A long argumentative—and reasoned—denial of this irritatingly cap-fitting truth is not unexpected from the usual quarters.

* * * *

"With a heavy heart, from this country we part" said rather poetically, Sir James Grigg just before sailing for England.

We entirely agree. But wouldn't "heavy conscience" have been even better considering the quantity of the heavy metal which Sir James made this country part with?

* * * *

According to an Agra report, "Moulvi Nasir Hussain, head of the Shia sect, is reported to have issued a Fatwa, ordaining all the Shias to sever their connection with the Muslim League".

It isn't anything very serious. The Qaid-e-Azam will issue a counter-Fatwa and all will be well.

"The Fatwa" suggests the report, "places Mr. Jinnah, who belongs to the Shia sect into a piquant situation".

On the contrary, Mr. Jinnah will put the Fatwa itself into the pickle.

* * * *

Apropos of the London Pan-Islamic Committee's appeal on behalf of Albania, the Junior Colleague is responsible for the report that a Sub-Committee of the Council of the All-India Muslim League has been formed to search for, and furnish for the information of the Leader particulars as to (a) what and where is Albania and (b) why—if at all—should the League allow itself to be bothered by it.

The Sub-Committee's report is to be submitted within six months.

Personally, we do not believe in the Junior Colleague's rumour at all.

* * * *

"The cynicism of Italy's action against Albania on the Holiest Day of the Christian Year provoked angry scorn in the British, French and the American".—London Cable.

How justified is the scorn! It is certainly the most un-Christian thing to *begin* an Imperialist drive on the holiest day.

It is, of course, quite a different thing—even Christian too eh—to begin it on some other day or to continue Imperialist exploitation in—well, look at map of the world we have no space here—through tens, twentys, fiftys, even hundreds of the Holiest Day of the Christian Year.

* * * *

Doctor: "Wait a minute. I didn't tell you to say ah-h-h-h."

Patient: "I know you didn't I just caught a glimpse of your nurse.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

A hand organ is one kind of wind mill.

The rounds of a pugilistic contest should be square.

Some people put on airs while others merely whistle them.

The gathering together of the dancing flakes results in a snowball.

If we were all as good as we advise others to be heaven would be right here on earth.

The average man is illiterate because about two-thirds of his time is spent in imagination to that end.

MINISTERS MUST NOT RESENT CRITICISM

Narendra Deo's Complaint

SHARMA EXPLAINS TASKS BEFORE KISAN ORGANISATIONS AT GAYA CONFERENCE

GAYA: April 9.

"Let us sink our differences and work for unity in the Congress without which the prospect of immediate struggle will recede in the background. Let us not waste our opportunities in the country. Let us all unite in one big effort to translate our resolution into action. The peasant masses are deeply interested in the decision of the Congress at Tripuri calling upon all parts of the Congress organisation, Congress Governments and the people generally to prepare the country for a nationwide struggle. Let them set themselves to this task and create those conditions which will enable the Congress to fulfil its resolve."

Thus observed Acharya Narendra Deo, presiding over the All-India Kisan Conference, held here to-day.

Proceeding Acharya Narendra Deo said:—

"There has been a powerful invigoration of the struggle for national liberation during the last two years. There is a new awakening among the people of Indian States. The masses are becoming more and more class conscious and their organised strength is developing rapidly. Both the workers and the peasants are everywhere conducting partial struggles for the realisation of their immediate demands. The organised tyranny and repression of the vested interests is being met by stout resistance from peasants and workers. Common understanding and fraternisation between peasants and workers is developing. The national struggle is becoming more and more identified with the struggle of oppressed classes.

CONGRESS PRESTIGE

"There has been a remarkable growth in the prestige and influence of the Congress in recent years. Its interest in world politics, its opposition to imperialism and fascism, its support of the cause of freedom and democracy, all combine to bring the Indian people in line with those peoples of all lands, who by their cooperative efforts and struggles are striving to usher in a new era of peace, democracy and social justice. The noble stand of the Congress for high principles and its setting its face against political opportunism has immensely raised the moral stature of India and has contributed to the growth of its political influence abroad. Though India is still in a state of bondage, and is not a free state, yet many foreign nations have already begun to look upon it as having attained the age of majority. It is in the fitness of things, therefore, that the Congress has declared that it is urgently necessary for India to direct her own foreign policy as an independent nation."

KISAN MOVEMENT

Continuing the speaker said:—

"The Kisan movement as organised on an all-India basis is of recent date and for that reason it has not been properly developed in all the provinces. The organisational problems are to be carefully attended to. There is phenomenal awakening in the country-side and we can reap a nice harvest if only we know how to make the best use of our opportunities. The workers should receive political education and the programme and the policy of the Sabha should be explained to them in detail. The relationship that should subsist between the Kisan Sabha and the Congress should be well impressed upon their minds. The necessity and significance of the peasant movement, the role of the peasantry in the anti-imperialist struggle and the role of the Congress should be things on which the workers should be enlightened.

WHEN IDEAL WILL BE ACHIEVED

"The object of the Kisan movement is to secure complete freedom from economic exploitation and achievement of full economic and political power for the peasants and workers and all other exploited classes. Its basic economic demands of abolition of the Zamindari system without payments of compensation to the owner, of cancellation of debts and substantial reduction of rent and revenues cannot be satisfied without enlargement of political freedom and the objective cannot be achieved without the establishment of an independent democratic state by means of Constituent Assembly".

CONGRESS MINISTRIES AND PEASANTRY

Explaining the relationship between the Congress Ministries and the Kisan movement, Acharya Narendra Deo observed that it was patent to everybody that the Congress Government were labouring under many hardships and that they were not in a position to initiate any revolutionary measures. But it was certainly expected of them that they would exhaust all the possibilities of the new constitution in order to bring the greatest measure of relief to the masses. Many ministers even looked upon the Kisan movement with suspicion. It was also distressing to find that criticism from even Congressmen was not relished. Government which is responsible to the people should instead of resenting criticism, invite it. It should not wait for taking action till a demand becomes insistent and specific action is threatened to enforce demands. He fervently desired that Congress ministries should be enshrined in the hearts of the people.

ROLE OF THE KISAN SABHA

Reception Chairman's Address

Mr. Jadunandan Sharma, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Gaya session of the Kisan Sabha dealt with the grievances and demands of the Bihar peasantry. Explaining the relations between the Indian National Congress and the Kisans and commended the various pieces of legislation that the Congress ministries had passed or undertaken to the attention of Kisan workers.

Rebutting the charge of violence often made against the Kisan organisations, Mr. Sharma said that it had become a fashion to talk of non-violence, in season and out of season. Especially when those who used violence at every step and whose very existence rested on violence simply because comic and excited derision when they came forward as apostles of non-violence. All Zamindari and capitalism rested on violence and yet these interests were not ashamed to lecture to the Kisans about non-violence. He made it clear that they had adopted peace and non-violence as a matter of policy and not a creed and yet they would be as faithful to the policy as if it was their creed.

Explaining the task before the Kisan organisations, Mr Sharma said that those who thought of the Kisan Sabhas in terms of their being just branches of the Congress or attempted to make it such, simply deluded themselves. The Kisan Sabha was an independent political class organisation and demand it, its duty to fully democratise the Congress and protect from the influence of the vested interests.

To the Kisans, whose land is being snatched away, whose crop is being ruined, who is groaning under the pressure of debts and black deeds of Sahukars and cooperative societies, whose starving naked families are verging on death for want of medicine and, finally, whose poor cottages are all without roofs, this empty talk of Swaraj and freedom is as inept as that of paradise and salvation, and simply adds insult to the injury. Therefore, we stress the importance of their agrarian struggle at the outset demanding inter alia restoration of land to them, cancellation of debts and arrears of rents, substantial reduction in rents, rates of interests and water rates, immediate provision for food, clothing and medicine and putting an end to various forms of tortures and tyrannies. To us this appears to be the only way to prepare fully the Kisans and other exploited masses for the impending struggle for liberation.

NATIONAL PLANNING DEFINED

Kisan Conference Subjects Committee's Resolutions

GAYA, April 9.

The Subjects Committee of the all-India Kisan Conference which is being held at Gaya met again this morning and evening and adopted a number of resolutions.

The resolution about National Planning welcomed the appointment of the National Planning Commission and declared that no National Planning which did not provide for constructive crop planning and adequately safeguard for payment for agricultural produce intended for manufacture as in the case of sugarcane and the employment of the rural masses and progressive cheapening of prices, could be considered capable of solving the poverty and unemployment problem.

Another resolution emphasised the necessity of crop-planning on an all-India basis, particularly regarding Jute, Sugarcane, Cotton, Ride and Groundnuts. It also affirmed solidarity with the workers and appealed to the Kisans and mazdoors to hold joint demonstrations against the Jute Ordinance.

Another resolution characterised the Debt Relief Measures adopted by some Congress Ministries as inadequate and a mere rehash of the old discredited laws in this regard.

SUPPORT TO NATIONAL DEMAND

The most important resolution about the National Demand was discussed for over two hours this evening but no final decisions were arrived at. It is understood that the main attitude of the Committee will be one of cooperation with the Congress in the fight for freedom.

The open conference was held with Acharya Narendra Deo in the chair, this evening. The gathering was very large, batches of Kisans having come in processions from villages.—United Press.

New Constitution For Rajkot

DRAFTED BY MAHATMA?

Will Be Placed Before Reforms Committee

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

AHMEDABAD, April 9.

There are reasons to believe that Gandhiji with approval of the Viceroy has already drafted the new Constitution for Rajkot which will be placed before the Reforms Committee by Sardar Patel.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD, THE THAKORE SAHEB WILL APPOINT THE REFORMS COMMITTEE IN A DAY OR TWO, IN ACCORDANCE WITH SARDAR'S RECOMMENDATION.

GANDHIJI ARRIVES AT RAJKOT

RAJKOT, April 9.

Gandhiji on his way to Rajkot from Delhi, got down from the train about one mile from Rajkot station. This was done to spare Gandhiji all strain from a rush for Darshan at the station.

The Morvi Railway authorities afforded all the necessary facilities for Gandhiji's detraining. State and Agency Police were posted to control the crowds who had lined the route.

Gandhiji will stay at "Anand Kunj".—A. P.

SARDAR MEETS MAHATMA

RAJKOT, April 9.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, accompanied by Miss Maniben Patel arrived here at 12 noon by special 'plane and directly went to see Mahatma Gandni.

Mahatma Gandhi had a talk with Mr. Dhebar this morning.—A. P.

Sardar Closeted With Dhebar

RAJKOT, April 9.

"Anand Kunj" where Gandhiji is staying has become the centre of political confabulations since the arrival of Gandhiji and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to-day. Immediately after arrival Gandhiji took rest for some hours whereafter he got busy discussing with local leaders the latest situation after the announcement of Sir Maurice Gwyer's "Award".

The "United Press" Special correspondent understands that so far as the Muslim case is concerned, the situation appears to be hopeful.

Sardar Patel was closeted with Mr. U. N. Dhebar, leader of the Rajkot Praja Parishad for half an hour.—United Press.

SARDAR SEEN OFF AT JUHU

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel left for Rajkot by a special 'plane at 9-30 a.m. to-day, accompanied by Miss Maniben Patel. He was seen off at the Juhu aerodrome by the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, Mr. Mathradas Tricumji, Mr. Sunderdas Morarji, Mr. Samaldas Gandhi, Mr. Gunvant Kapadia and Mr. Nagindas Master.

MUSLIM DEPUTATION WAITS ON MAHATMA

Inconclusive Discussion

RAJKOT, April 9.

Gandhiji has addressed a letter to the Thakore Saheb which was delivered by a special messenger in the afternoon.

Later, another letter was sent by him to Mr. Gibson, the Resident.

A Muslim deputation led by Mr. Osman Memon met Gandhiji and had about an hour's talk with him.

At the conclusion of the interview Mr. Memon declined to say anything. He, however, added that the discussion was inconclusive, and they were meeting Gandhiji again at 8 a.m., to-morrow.

Gandhiji will attend his public prayer at Rastriyashala.—A.P.

VIRAWALLA MEETS GIBSON

RAJKOT, April 9.

Mr. Gibson, Resident, arrived here last night by car.

Durbar Virawalla met him, shortly after his arrival and had prolonged talks with him presumably with regard to Mahatma Gandhi's arrival at Rajkot to-day.—United Press.

KASTURBA GANDHI

RAJKOT, April 9.

Mrs. Gandhi has been attacked with malaria. She was examined by Dr. Variava.

Her temperature was found normal.—United Press.

Bhisey Anniversary At Kurla

(From A Correspondent).

Under the auspices of the C.K. P. Social Club, Kurla observed the 4th anniversary day of late Dr. Shankar Abaji Bhisey—Indian scientist and research worker—in the A. V. School Hall, Kurla, when Mr. G. B. Chaubal presided.

The President explained that self-reliance was the key of success of late Dr. Bhisey.

PIGEON SHOOTING FOR VICEROY

Delhi Jain's Request To Stop Practice

(From A Correspondent)

DELHI, (By Mail)

On March 26, 1939, there was a big gathering of Jains in the Jain Temple, New Delhi. The gathering was presided over by Sri. K. B. Jinaraja Hegde, M.L.A., and it was addressed by the learned Pandits of Jainism. Mr. Hegde moved from the Chair a resolution which runs as follows—

"Resolved that His Excellency the Viceroy's attention may be drawn to the injured feelings of the Jain Community caused by the merciless shooting of thousands of pigeons in the "Pigeon shoot" arranged for His Excellency last year in the Imperial Secretariat, New Delhi"

It is again reported that a similar "Pigeon Shoot" is being arranged for His Excellency on March 29, 1939, in the buildings and precincts of the Imperial Secretariat within the sight of hundreds of spectators and legislators

The religious beliefs of Jains, based on "mercy to all living beings how low so ever", are shared by all communities in the country in spite of minor differences in their outlook and the practice of this great principle.

Therefore this meeting of Jains of Delhi earnestly requests His Excellency the Vicerov of India that he may be graciously pleased, in sympathy with the feelings of the people of this country, to put a stop to the "pigeon Shoot" annually arranged in the precincts of the Imperial Secretariat.

Dr. Schacht's Arrival In India

India has been carefully orga-

Dr. Schacht, deposed President of the Reichsbank, sails from Geneva in an Italian liner for Bombay for his tour of British India which, he said to me, is to be, just a holiday.

He has been staying at Ascona, on the Swiss shore of Lake Maggiore, whence, according to reports, he made a secret trip to Geneva to discuss with leading Swiss bankers the possibility of finance for Germany's "export or die" drive.

Inquiries I have made show that none of Switzerland's banks is willing to make loans to Germany at present.

Dr. Schacht's "holiday trip" to India has been carefully organised by German merchants in India, in consultation with the Nazi authorities in Berlin.

His aim is said to be to increase Nazi influence in Indian industrial, commercial and banking circles. The Stuttgarter Allianz Insurance Company, which has several branches in India has had a part in the arrangements.

Congressmen And Official Functions

President's Reply To 'Patrika's' 'Challenge"

JHARIA, April 9.

The Congress President, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, has issued another lengthy statement setting forth the facts on the basis of which he had issued his first statement on the ban on Congressmen participating in official functions, which has since been challenged by a certain section of the Press.

Mr. Bose says: "The Amrita Bazar Patrika" of yesterday's date has challenged certain remarks of mine in my previous statements of the 5th April in connection with the ban on Congressmen participating in official social functions.

"PATRIKA'S" STORY

About Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the paper writes as follows:—

"With regard to Mrs. Naidu, an ex-President of the Congress, having lunched with the Viceroy, reference may be made to the Viceroy's House, Court Circular, dated, March 30, which contained the following announcement: 'The following had the honour of being invited to luncheon: Mr. A. Rowlands and Mrs. Rowlands, Mr. R. T. Russell and Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. D. L. Powell-Jone and Mr. D. G. Cane'."

"When I received inquiries, following the publication of reports in the Press, which contained reference to Mahatma Gandhi, Mrs. Naidu and Mr. Satyamurti, I requested all of them by wire to acquaint me with the real facts of the case. On hearing from them, I issued my statement of April 5, on the basis of replies I received.

"I wired Mrs. Sarojini Naidu on April 3, as follows:—

"Papers report you participated social function with Vicereine. Kindly wire facts."

I received a reply from her on April 4 as follows:—

"At request President Lady Mitter, I addressed members National Women at their annual meeting. Her Excellency being interested in women's movements I attended the function."

MRS. NAIDU'S REPLY

"After my statement of the 5th instant had appeared in the Press, I got another telegram from Mrs. Naidu as follows:—

"Your reference to me in today's statement is both inaccurate and inadvertently misleading. Your wire to me as I understood it could only refer to the National Council of women function at Lady Mitter's House and I replied accordingly. But I may inform you that following that function, I had the pleasure of lunching at the Viceroy's House at Her Excellency's personal invitation. Before accepting it, however, I had consulted Mahatma Gandhi, who said that if it was private and unofficial invitation, he saw no objection to my accepting it. I, therefore having met Her Excellency at a previous function and received unofficial invitation, accepted it".

"Thereupon I sent her the following telegram to-day:—

"Mrs. Naidu, 22 Curzon Road. New Delhi.

"Your telegram of 6th. My Press statement was issued entirely on basis of your telegram of 4th. Consequently no blame attaches to me whatsoever. There was nothing in my telegram to imply I was referring to Lady Mitter's function and not Vicerine's function. However I am issuing correction to Press."

SATYAMURTI REFUTES

"With regard to the reference to Mr. Satyamurti, I made a telegraphic enquiry on the 3rd as follows:—

"Papers report you recently participated social function with the Governor of Madras. Please wire facts".

"Mr. Satyamurti promptly sent a reply as follows:—

"I did not. Report wrong. Hope your health improving'.

"I find that once again the same paper has challenged this statement in the following statement in the following words:—

'As regards the denial of Mr. Satyamurti having broken bread with the Governor of Madras no contradiction was issued to the Press, which appeared in more than one newspaper at the time the lunch took place at the Imperial Hotel, New Delhi, in which the Deputy Leader of the Congress Party participated at the invitation of the host, Mr. F. E. James".

"On seeing this, I have sent a further telegram to Mr. Satyamurti as follows:—

"'Amrita Bazar Patrika' today challenges my statement and alleges you lunched with Governor of Madras at Imperial Hotel, your host being Mr. F. E. James. Can you authorise me contradict this allegation."

WHAT MAHATMA SAID

"With regard to the 'Patrika's' further challenging remark that the Congress Party in the Central Legislature as a body responded to Sir Nripen Sircar's invitation to tea, which was given at the official residence of the Law Member more than a month ago, I may refer to the following telegram I received from Mahatma Gandhi on the 4th instant:—

'Two months ago Sir Nripen asked me whether at non-official function after his retirement he could invite Congress members. I told him I saw no objection, but he should ask you'.

"It should be clear from the above that my previous Press statement was based entirely on the replies I received to my telegraphic enquiries."—A.P.

DEMAND FOR TECHNICAL SCHOOL FOR DHARWAR

(From Our Correspondent).

DHARWAR: (By Mail).

The Karnatak Secondary Teachers' Association Executive Committee held under the chairmanship of Rao Bahadur B. J. G. Shatry, the Educational Inspector of this Division, passed a resolution thanking the Government for deciding to turn the Government High School at Bijapur into an agricultural High School and requesting the Government to turn the Government High School at Dharwar into a Technical High School, which the Government propose to open in this province as a model.

Copies of the resolutions have been forwarded to the prime Minister, the D.P.I., and the Secretary of the Secondary Education Board, which the Government has recently established.

South African Letter

Life-Work Of Gen. Hertzog

Complete Segregation Of Asiatics From S. Africa

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

JOHANNESBURG,

(By Mail).

After a week of silence, we have come to understand that the Union Government have been seriously and secretly discussing General Hertzog's segregation schemes besides the Stuttaford Servitude Bill. It is generally known that the Prime Minister, Gen. Hertzog, considers that his life task the segregation policy will not have been brought to finality until he has dealt with the Asiatic problem, and the question of residential areas for coloured persons in the towns and cities of the Union.

General Hertzog has the backing of men like Mr. Pirow and General Kemp who have made no secret of the fact that they consider the Asiatic problem to be more immediate and serious in its scope than even the native problem.

SERVITUDE BILL

It seems to be quite definite that the Minister of the Interior, Mr. R. Stuttaford will go ahead with his Servitude Bill to provide for the exclusion of Asiatic and Coloured persons from areas where 75 p. c. of the property owners are in favour of this step.

There are many political stages to be overcome before these measures can be finally accepted. They will be undoubtedly resisted by the liberals in the ranks of the Hertzog party and if the policy is proceeded with, it might even lead to the "purging" of the party of these elements.

Another most disturbing factor of the situation is the indication that the Hertzog party might even be considering certain economic segregation schemes, to fight the Malan Party on their own ground. This trend of event requires to be carefully watched by the Government of India, else not only Indians will be segregated residentially, but they will be compelled to be segregated economically which will mean abject helotry and unparalleled humiliation for the Indians in this country.

PROTESTS GALORE.

Indians and the Coloured people have been holding meetings throughout the length and breadth of the country to protest against the segregation moves engineered by the Hertzog Government. The City Coloureds have passed a resolution in favour of passive resistance. Louis Trichardt Indians have also done likewise. On the other hand, the Indian meetings in Natal though protest emphatically against the segregation scheme, yet appeal to General Hertzog for the withdrawal of the measure. Judging from the political atmosphere at Capetown, it appears that General Hertzog will hardly listen to the appeals as his life task is the complete segregation of the non-Europeans. There is a cleavage of opinion among the Indians. One school of thought maintains that the time is ripe for passive resistance, while the other thinks it is premature.

World Achievement.

A Prophet

The days of prophecy are not yet done, though our modern people are much more exact than the prophets of old.

Take, for example, the wonderful story of the Russian scientist, Mendeleeff. About 1863 a scientist discovered what was called the Law of Octaves so far as the elements were concerned. He said that if the elements were written down in order of their atomic weights, every eighth element showed some sort of resemblance to the first. This notion of his was not taken very seriously till six years later Mendeleeff (at a time when only about 67 elements were known) arranged the elements in the squares on a chess board in such a way that all the elements in any one vertical column showed a distinct resemblance.

Now, there were empty spaces on his chess board, and he boldly declared that sooner or later what were "then" unknown elements would be discovered. He proved a true prophet. More elements were found and now 92 are known. But what is still more surprising is that long before some of them were discovered Mendeleeff described their properties accurately.

For example, impossible though it may seem, he told the world about Germanium before that rare element was even dreamt of, and he said that when it was found it would have an atomic weight of 7.2, a specific gravity of 5.5, and that its chloride would have a boiling point of less than 100 degrees Centigrade. He also described it as greyish white, with a white oxide, and no pronounced action with acids. He was right in every particular—a marvellous achievement going to prove how exact science has become.

U. S. A. INDIGNANT OVER RAPE OF CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Duty Of America—Dr. Benes' Message—What Germany Gains—Pearl Buck On China—Food For Needy—Cotton Surplus Problem

(NEWS PRESS SERVICE)
March 18.

New York—A new wave of indignation has swept the United States as a result of Reichsfuehrer Adolph Hitler's latest invasion of a peaceful country and his subjugation of its people to the level of vassals

To the American people Hitler's taking of the vessals.

To the American people Hitler's taking of the remainder of Czecho-Slovakia has proved the worthlessness of a Nazi promise and has torn away the last veil from the basic purpose of the Third Reich.

"WORLD GONE MAD"

Although the United States Government has made no formal statement concerning the brutal invasion of the tiny democracy official sentiment lies with the victims of Hitler aggression, just as it has on the side of all victims of aggressor nations including the Chinese, Spanish and Ethiopian peoples

One Congressman told the House of Representatives that "we are living in a world temporarily gone mad." He added that "here in America it is our duty to do everything we can to defend the principles for which Czecho-Slovakia has been destroyed."

With a debt of 165,696, 936 dol owed by Czecho-Slovakia to the United States the status of American relations with the now non-existent democracy remains obscure. It is certain, however that a decision will soon be reached on whether a demand will be made to have Germany assume responsibility for the debt, which is now in default.

Sumner Welles, acting Secretary of State, has said that because of the rapidly changing situation it would be premature to make any official pronouncements at this time. He declared that Wilbur J Carr, American Minister to Prague, has standing instructions under which he could act in an emergency in behalf of American citizens in Czecho-Slovakia.

CZECHO-SLOVAK DEMONSTRATION

At a huge protest meeting held in Chicago and attended by several thousand Czechs and Slovaks and American sympathizers a statement by Dr. Eduard Benes, former President of Czecho-Slovakia, was read. Dr. Benes described the latest dismemberment of his country as a "shocking international crime," and predicted his people will not submit calmly to the shattering of their national liberty and that a free Czecho-Slovakia will again emerge. Dr. Benes, who is lecturing at the University of Chicago, asserted that four Powers had promised in the Munich agreement to guarantee the existence and safety of his country. "To-day one of those Powers has wantonly divided that territory and is occupying it with its army," he said.

Dr. Jan Masaryk, former Czecho-Slovakian Ambassador to Great Britain and the son of the founder of the republic, also spoke at the Chicago meeting. He urged the audience to prize their American citizenship after commenting on the evil fate which has overtaken his country. "I make this plea to you as the son of an American mother," he said.

A report submitted to Secretary of Commerce Herry L. Hopkins by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce disclosed some of the economic gains made by Germany as a result of its newest invasion; Mineral resources, slight, because Czecho-Slovakia possesses none of the minerals Germany needs most; iron and steel, machinery and munitions, important, because of the congestion of these industries in Germany; also, a new labour supply and agricultural benefits.

JAPAN AND MANDATES

Washington—A request by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for advice from the State Department has disclosed that Japan has thus far failed to furnish the United States with her annual report on her mandated islands in the Pacific. The report is already several months overdue and there is no indication that it will be forthcoming.

Japan's last report, received by the American Embassy in Tokyo in December, 1937, pointed out that "plans were laid for the construction of harbours in successive stages." In 1932 work on the harbour of Tanapak, on the island of Saipan, was completed and in 1936 work was begun on "the construction of the port of Palau, extending over six years and costing altogether 2,675,500 yen," according to Japan's earlier reports.

SITUATION IN CHINA

New York—"China cannot win the war by arms and she knows it, so she has decided she will have to live with the war and in spite of the war,'" declared Mrs. Pearl S Buck, famous author of stories dealing with Chinese life, at a meeting of writers at the Hotel Astor here. She said China has started a "tremendous trek" westward to revive her small industries and provide occupation for her youth. Author John Gunther declared that "time is on the side of China and the longer the war goes on the more chance there will be for a better solution." He added that China was critically handicapped" by lack of supplies but that her morale and unity were unshaken.

FEEDING THE NEEDY

Washington—An experimental programme formulated by the National American Wholesale Grocers at its convention last January and approved by the Department of Agriculture is designed to get into the hands of needy Americans surplus foods now lying idle on the shelves of wholesalers and retailers, and in warehouses throughout the country.

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace has announced that the plan will be tried in a limited number of cities of 50,000 population and up in various sections of the country. The plan, which has also been endorsed by the National Food and Grocery Conference, works in this fashion:

Persons employed on W.P.A. (governmental work projects) or who receive any other form of public assistance, can voluntarily agree to participate in the experiment. Those who participate will receive orange and blue stamps, the former to be used to purchase any food, whether surplus or not, and the latter only for those foods specifically designated as surplus.

A worker agreeing to the plan will receive part of his salary in orange coloured stamps which are exchangeable for food in any grocery store. As a reward for his participation the worker will be given an additional amount of blue stamps equal to fifty per cent of the orange stamps. The Government will redeem the stamps from banks at their face value.

PRESIDENT CONFERS ON COTTON PROBLEM

Washington—President Roosevelt is taking a personal interest in the problem of surplus American cotton and proposals advanced in Congress for its solution.

The President held a discussion with four cabinet members concerned with the production, processing, foreign and domestic trade and financing of cotton. For two hours on March 8, he met with Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace, and Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins.

Following the talk Secretary Wallace, speaking for the group, announced that the President had been presented with the "factual position" of cotton and that he had agreed upon the objective to uphold the income of cotton producers. He stated no drastic changes are contemplated in the present programme. However, in order to prevent further piling up of surplus stocks in government hands (11,250,000 bales are now held), steps are necessary to institute certain modifications, he said.

It is understood the following four items were discussed:

1. The Smith bill which proposes to increase compensation to cotton producers restricting their acreage within prescribed limits by 50,000,000 dol. in the coming crop year. It is felt producers would accept benefit payments rather than apply for loans from the government on their harvest

2. A direct export subsidy whereby co-operating farmers would receive a bounty on domestically consumed cotton while the balance of the crop would be permitted to move in the world market for what it may bring.

3. A scheme to revive the invalidated processing taxes by having the Treasury issue certificates to co-operating farmers which would be sold to processors with their cotton. The certificates to be valued at about four cents a pound and its cost to processors to be passed on to consumers in the form of higher prices for manufactured cotton articles.

4. The Lee "cost of production" or price-fixing bill by which the Secretary of Agriculture could fix the price of all farm commodities moving at a substantial rate in interestate commerce after considering all production cost elements.

Official circles have expressed doubt that any of the four alternatives will be approved by Congress. Both President Roosevelt and Secretary Wallace have scored the "cost of production" theory as making for national bankruptcy.

A LONDON DIARY

Story Of Lord Haldane's Joining The Labour Cabinet

(From Our Correspondent.)
LONDON, March 31.

Both Ramsay MacDonald and Lord Baldwin (then Mr. Stanley Baldwin) begged Lord Haldane, a Liberal to take the office of Lord Chancellor in the first Labour Government in 1924. This extraordinary situation, in which the outgoing Premier joined with the prospective Premier in urging a member of a third party to take office, was caused by the position in which Mr. Baldwin found himself in 1923. He could not form a government without the support of the Liberals. The Conservatives had 258 seats, the Liberals 158 and Labour 191.

Baldwin had just lost nearly a hundred seats at a General Election, and he was practically obliged to give way to the largest party in opposition. He faced defeat if the Liberals stood with Labour. This they decided to do, and at the end of 1923, the Labour leaders began to prepare for office, which was sure to come to them on the defeat of Baldwin when Parliament met. In these circumstances Baldwin was keen to see at least one experienced statesman in the ranks of the incoming Labour Government. Thus in 1923 Mr. MacDonald was prepared to offer almost any Cabinet portfolio to Lord Haldane in return for his adherence to the Labour cause. On Christmas Eve Lord Haldane got a letter from Mr. MacDonald.

His Terms

Mr. MacDonald received a reply from Lord Haldane stating his terms. He was prepared to join the Socialist Government as Lord Chancellor, but with a modification of the work of his predecessors. He had sounded the outgoing Chancellor, Lord Cave, and had found that he was willing to continue to preside over the legal business of the House of Lords and of the Privy Council. Haldane proposed that Cave should continue to use the Lord Chancellor's quarters in the House of Lords, and he resigned £4,000 a year of the Lord Chancellor's £10,000 salary. The time saved from legal work he proposed to devote to the reorganisation of the Committee of Imperial Defence and to the reorganisation of the Lord Chancellor's department.

Life of Haldane

This story of how the veteran Liberal statesman—for he was 67 at the time-came to join forces with the Labour movement is told by Sir Frederick Maurice in the second volume of his book, "Haldane," (Faber & Faber, 18s). The book deals with the latter part of Haldane's career, for the first volume had taken the biography up to 1915. From Haldane's comments upon contemporary politicians and politics, the biographer quotes many trenchant observations. Here are a few of them:

"Ramsay (MacDonald) has the defects of his qualities and is so convinced that he is the heaven-born Foreign Minister that he keeps foreign affairs too much in his own hands. I am not easy about his Geneva policy, the implications of which I don't think he has really worked out."

"I think that Baldwin is a shrewd manager of men and that Curzon certainly is not."

"I venture to prophesy that Snowden will be the most orthodox Chancellor since Gladstone" (1923).

Anti-Fascist Demonstration

Anti-Fascists demonstrated outside Queen's Hall, London on Wednesday night while the Friends of National Spain held a meeting inside. Some of the demonstrators were shouting "Out with the Nazis." Attendants carefully checked tickets before anyone was allowed into the hall. Every entrance to the building was guarded by police, and officers were also on duty outside.

Lord Phillimore, who presided, said, "we are entitled to rejoice to-night!" The Marquess Merry Del Val, Spanish Ambassador in London from 1913 to 1931, said, "We are united in our faith in God and in Franco. In Franco's hands we place our destiny—our children's future." Two interruptors were ejected by stewards. When another shouted "You are nothing but traitors," he was promptly removed. A woman shouted, "Franco is a butcher," and then she was roughly treated.

Reference to the demonstrators outside the hall was made by Mr. Doughlas Jerrold, who said, "These men are not representative Englishmen, if they are Englishmen at all. "He also observed, "The fellowship of England and Spain must become as profound and lasting as that which already exists between England and France."

During the playing of the Spanish Nationalists' Anthem, the chairman and several other British friends of Franco raised their hands in the Fascist salute. The meeting passed a resolution recording its profound thankfulness for the victory granted to "the cause of Christian civilisation in Spain," and its confidence in the Spanish people's determination to maintain the independence of their country.

"Chamberlain Must Go"

While the King and Queen were dining with the Prime Minister and Mrs. Chamberlain at No. 10, Downing-Street on the same night (Wednesday) several hundred people demonstrated outside. They were shouting and beating drums when police were hurried from Scotland-yard and Cannon-row Police Station.

The demonstrators had marched from Queen's Hall and more than a thousand of them surged against a police cordon which was formed across the entrance to Downing-street. Mr. Ted Bramley, Secretary of the London District Communist Party of Great Britain, with two demonstrators, was allowed through the cordon to present a petition at No. 10. The petition, drawn up by the Communist Party, demanded the resignation of the Government. It added "We protest most emphatically against your policy of so-called appeasement, which has resulted not in peace but in the brutal invasion and conquest of Spain and Czechoslovakia and the great danger of war against the peoples of France and Britain. Thanks to the co-operation of your government, Hitler has been given strategical positions equal to more than two years of British rearmament."

Shortly after the petition had been presented, the crowd, waving placards, "Chamberlain Must Go," and "Stop Nazi Plotting in Britain," began to chant anti-Chamberlain slogans. The police then dispersed th e crowd by about 10 p.m.

Pre-Nazi Culture

The Free German League of Culture, the new organisation created in London for the maintenance and the development of the cultural heritage of pre-Nazi Germany, began its activities on Wednesday night with a meeting in Friends' House, London. Mr. Wickham Steed addressed the crowded audience in German.

Quoting from a book which was, he said, a present from his friend Ernest Toller, he sought to explain the enigmatic term of "culture," arriving eventually at the result that freedom and culture were inseparable from each other. Professor Alfred Meusel, an exiled German university teacher, said Germany even in the times of the Weimar Republic had not discovered the real sense of freedom. His speech ended in a call for a "fighting democracy" which should never allow its opponents to use the means of democracy to destroy the freedom of the people. Alfred Kerr, whose books were burnt in 1933 in Germany, Berthold Viertel, and Anna Reiner, read from their latest works. Peter Ihle, the former actor of the Berlin "Volksbuhne," recited parts of the speech delivered by Thomas Mann on the occasion of the "German Day of Culture" in New York on December 4, 1938. Fritz Valk, the Sudeten German actor from Prague, also recited.

American Bankers in England

What is behind the arrival, in the same ship, the other day of Mr. J. P. Morgan, Mr. George Whitney and Mr. Winthrop W. Aldrich, famous American bankers who control millions of millions?

All declare that they are on a holiday and that their arrival together is just a coincidence, but there are persistent whispers of financial talks of far-reaching importance in view of Europe's disturbed state.

Announcing the engagement of Lord Hopetoun, son of Lord Linlithgow, the "Daily Mirror" gossip columnist says:

Inseparable Twins

"Inseparable twins who have brought off many "doubles" between them will be parted when the elder gets married. They are Lord Hopetoun and Lord John Hope. The brothers will be 27 next week (on Friday April 7). They went to Eton together from the same preparatory school, sat side by side in the same choir, played the same games, and were promoted together from form to form. Then both went to Christ Church, Oxford, afterwards entering the Scots Guards. So far they led parallel lives. Then not long ago Lord Hopetoun joined the Tank Corps (Territorials), while his brother remained on the reserve of the Scots Guards.

"Miss Kenyon-Slaney is a grand daughter of the Duke of Abercorn and the elder of Lady Mary Gilmour's two girls by her first marriage. She is tall, slim, and fair, with distinctive features. She came out three years ago. The engagement is between members of "Governing" families, for not only is Lord Hopetoun the Viceroy's son, but the Duke of Abercon is Governor of Northern Ireland, a post he has held since 1922."

Nazi Propaganda

In the House of Commons yesterday (Thursday March 30), Sir Samuel Hoare, the Home Secretary, said that the organisers and principal officials of the pro-Nazi organisation in Britain known as The Link are all British subjects. This was in reply to Mr. G. Mander's question whether he was aware of the activities of The Link and whether his attention had been called to certain methods of propaganda adopted

Mr. Mander then asked whether the Home Secretary was aware that the organisation does all it can to glorify Hitlerism and draws support from Nazi sources.

The Home Secretary said: "I understand that this organisation is mainly for the purpose of pro-Nazi and anti-Semite propaganda. More than that I do not know about its activities."

Mr. J. MacGovern then asked: Would not the Minister say that any person who desired Hitler rule instead of British rule should be allowed to go back to Germany?

No reply was given.

A friend of ours who knows a friend who sometimes passes the time of day with the cook at No. 10, Downing-street, tells us that the Prime Minister is somewhat restricted in his diet owing to attacks of gout. Nevertheless he is reported still to be able to relish one of his favourite dishes—a plate of hot, steaming soup.

* * * *

There are too many people in it for our immediate liking—adds the "Daily Mirror."

* * * *

"I like a nap. Ican sleep at any hour of the day or night. The man who cannot sleep ought not to be in Cabinet."—Mr. Ernest Brown, Minister of Labour, in a speech on Wednesday.

"I do not believe that Nelson would have won Trafalgar if wireless communications had been in existence; he would have had too many orders from Whitehall."—Sir Flix Pol, in a speech on Thursday night.

* * * *

"Europe and the world are waiting on us Are we to give the lead?"—Sir John Salmond, Marshal of the Royal Air Force, in a speech.

ROUND-UP OF TOKYO INDIANS

Money Alleged To Be Sent For Illegal Conversions

TOKYO, (By Air Mail)

Following the sensational examination and conviction of a group of foreigners in the end of last year in Kobe on charges of illegal foreign exchange transactions, another wholesale round-up of some thirty influential Indians involved in transactions of more than 310,000 yen was made recently in Kobe.

The direct cause of arrests was through the police apprehension of large sums of money amounting to from 5,000 yen to 6,000 yen in 10 yen and 5 yen notes that were frequently being received from Shanghai by L. H. Shahani and K. M. Hira, executives of the Lalchand Khanchand Company of Kobe. Subsequently arrests were made of H Nazarali, Manager of M. Jagger and Company; M. K. Khetani, Manager of Durlabhji and Company; and A. H. Debs of Ezat Debs.

About twenty other Indian merchants were also arrested. They were charged with having bought Rupees, foreign drafts, and checks from fellow merchants in yen and sent them, it is alleged, to Shanghai for illegal conversions, although it was announced that the money was being sent to their branch offices for business purposes. Rupee notes were bought at the rate of 1.30 yen in Kobe, and were exchanged at the rate of 2 yen by their accomplices at Shanghai.—United Press.

A SHORT STORY

Enoch Was Smart

BY BARBARA ANN BENEDICT

"I'll tell you what,' Enoch said. "To-morrow you put on a pair of slacks and pack a lunch. I'll get a steak and pick you up in the jalopy around 8 o'clock and we'll climb Sugar Mountain. There's nothing better than a nice juicy steak broiled over an open fire."

Jama clapped her hands. "Oh Enoch, it sounds grand!"

It was perfect weather for a picnic. Cool and crisp and bright. In the lee of some rocks on the mountain top Enoch gathered stones, built a fire and broiled the steak over hot coals.

They spent the afternoon exploring. Jama couldn't remember when she'd had such an exciting time. At sunset, halfway down the mountain, they paused to watch the colours. Enoch's arm slipped about her waist. The kiss was sweet and tender.

It was two evenings later that Tony Penn asked Jama to attend the Country Club ball with him. She agreed and was thrilled with the prospect. The ball was the grandest affair of the season.

The night of the dance there was a fine drizzle. Tony phoned at the last minute that he had to run in town on a matter of business and would she mind if he sent his car and met her at the club.

She had to wait fifteen minutes for him, but she didn't mind that. There were too many interesting people to watch. When Tony got there they went into the cocktail lounge and had a couple of drinks. They were sitting at a remote table and Tony tried to kiss her. Jama felt conspicuous and told him to behave himself. Tony didn't like that. He sulked the rest of the evening.

When Jama came down to breakfast the next morning her mother acted as though she had something on her mind. After a while she said:

"Jama, when are you going to think about getting married?"

"Married? Oh, mother!"

"You're twenty-four. If you wait much longer you won't have a choice. You'll have to take what's offered."

Her mother was thinking of Tony. Tony was the best catch in town. He could give her anything she wanted.

"No one's asked me yet."

"Now, Jama, you know very well how silly that is. Tony Penn's in love with you. Everyone knows that. He'd ask you if you gave him half a chance."

Impulsively Jama said: "I wonder if Enoch Starr would ask me."

"Enoch Starr!" her mother snorted. "That dreamer! Enoch Starr will never get anywhere. He's too interested in having a good time. Hasn't a practical bone in his body. Jama, look at the thing sensibly. Enoch's fine for romancing, but not for marriage."

Jama didn't want to think of marriage as anything but something beautiful and tender and lovely, but she knew her mother was right. When you make a life contract, you have to be practical. Any girl with a lick of sense would choose Tony Penn in favour of Enoch Starr for a life partner. She signed. He girlhood, she guessed, was over. She had to begin thinking of what lay ahead.

Wistfully she thought of Enoch and the day they had spent together on the mountain. Other days she had spent with him. The least she could do was to be honest. She resolved to explain how things were because she felt he would understand.

Jama had lied when she told her mother no one had asked her to marry. Both Tony and Enoch had proposed and she had put them off. Enoch had not mentioned the matter since. Tony never saw her without trying to force an answer.

The next day was Sunday and she went riding with Enoch. They drove down near the ocean and stopped to watch a passing ship.

Jama swallowed hard and began. "I promised you I'd let you know—how I felt when I made my decision. I— I'm going to marry Tonny."

He was silent a moment. She could see the hurt in his eyes.

"Oh, Enoch, I'm so sorry! Please try and understand. A girl has to be practical when she thinks of marriage A smart girl would marry a practical man."

"So you don't think I'm practical?"

"Oh, Enoch, darling, you're everything else but. You're—sweet!"

He smiled. "Darling, I'm most practical man in the world. But I believe in making an occasion of life, in avoiding unpleasantness."

"Whatever can you mean?"

"I suppose you think it just happened that the sun shone all day when we took our picnic? Why, shucks, honey, I spent an hour checking the weather report, I spent another hour picking out the steak. I went up the mountain the day before and got those rocks together so you wouldn't have to wait for your lunch. I wanted to kiss you all day long, but I waited till sunset, for a perfect setting. I thought a kiss then would do the most good."

Jama's heart pounded. How wonderful! He was not only practical, but smart. He made it appear that things happened that way.

Enoch had the ring in his pocket He had carried it there for months. It was perfect, fit precisely. Jama was delirious with happiness. Enoch was a little worried. It was a good idea all right. You always thought of good ideas when you were desperate. Perhaps, he thought, he'd better try putting it into practice and see how it worked Be too bad if it didn't.

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MUTT AND JEFF—If You Don't Think Jeff Is a Good Train Announcer Try Grand Central Terminal. **By BUD FISHER**

SAY, I'VE BEEN WAITING TWENTY MINUTES FOR THE 7:42 TO COME IN! HAS IT ARRIVED YET?
GREENWOOD
PELINGTON
GRANDVIEW
NO, MAM!
WELL, WHAT SEEMS TO BE THE TROUBLE?
WELL, MAM, THE TRAIN IN FRONT OF THE 7:42 WAS BEHIND SO THE TRAIN BEHIND THAT IS BOUND TO BE BEHIND!
BUT WHAT'S THE SENSE OF HAVING TIME TABLES IF YOUR TRAINS DON'T COME IN ON TIME?
WELL, IF WE DIDN'T HAVE TIME TABLES WE WOULDN'T BE ABLE TO TELL WHEN THE TRAINS ARE LATE!----- WOULD WE?
LAN' SAKES ALIVE! WHAT'S THIS WORLD COMIN' TO ANYWAY?
TRAIN LEAVING FOR GRUSHCK BLUMFIELD MATCHAN KINGSTON BRIGHTON ROSLIN COPPLETOWN BURNING SKIDONCH PLATUNO ON TRACK FOUR!!

HEMCHANDRA WEEK

PROPHET OF UNITED GUJARAT

He Introduced Prohibition 850 Years Ago

MUNSHI PRESIDES OVER HEMCHANDRA CELEBRATIONS AT PATAN

PATAN, April 8.

The special session of the Gujarati Sahitya Parishad to celebrate the Hemchandra Week began this morning under the Presidentship of the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi.

The President paid an eloquent tribute to those who had done great service to Gujarati literature, and in particular to the late Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda.

Mr. Munshi explained the significance of the association. It was appropriate, that the Gujarati Sahitya Parishad was celebrating the Hemchandra Week in Patan. He believed Patan to be the centre of Gujarati culture and literature. He narrated the story of Patan illustrating its greatness as a capital of the Gujarati empire through many centuries.

AS COURT POET

Describing Hemchandra, Mr. Munshi said that he was born in 1083 at Dhandhuka. He was a Modhbania—the caste to which belonged the "Greatest Indian of Modern Times", Mr. Gandhi. At early age he was initiated to priesthood. Hemchandra Acharya soon became well-versed in Jain shastras and at 27 was raised to the dignity of preceptor.

He thereafter came to be acknowledged as the most learned of Jain sadhus. Patan in those days was the imperial capital of Sidharaj, the great and ambitious King of Gujarat. Brahmin and Jain scholars of the day came to Patan, and so did Hemchandra. Being a man of deep learning and high literary gifts, he soon became a favourite of the King who appointed him the court poet.

AS PROHIBITIONIST

After the death of Sidharaj, Kumarpal succeeded as the King of Gujarat. He accepted Hemchandra as his friend philosopher and guide. It was the cherished dream of Hemchandra to strengthen and unify Gujarat and in a sense, he had fulfilled that dream, by giving Gujarat a magnificent literary heritage, which established him for all time the greatest representative of classical learning which then stood for Indian unity. He had introduced Prohibition 850 years ago by law during the reign of Kumarpal.

THREE FACTORS

Mr. Munshi in conclusion reminded the audience of the new Gujarat which was the creation of three factors—a great king like Siddharaj, a great literary figure like Hemchandra and the inspiring leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

The Sahitya Parishad will continue its sittings to-morrow. The citizens of Patan presented an address this afternoon to Mr. K. M. Munshi.—A. P.

Settlement Between Congress And Zamindars Not Difficult

Gandhian Rule, Sheet-Anchor Against Desperation, Opines Darbhanga

LUCKNOW, April 8.

The belief that, so long as a group following the directions of Gandhiji, rules in the Congress and the Socialists and the Communists are kept in check, the Land-holders and Zamindars would not have to adopt any extreme step, was expressed by Maharajadhiraja of Dharbanga, while presiding over the All-India Landholders' Conference which commenced here this afternoon, in the historic Baradari Hall.

His Highness said: "We maintain that we have as much right to exist as any other class that is in existence to-day, by reason of the long process of evolution. We have met here to demonstrate that we are not going to recede from the field of action. We are alive to the new situation, and we are prepared to play our part honourably and well."

He said that he felt that an honourable compromise was not difficult between the Congress and the Zamindars. He added: "For a minority interest like ours, it is only desperation that can drive us to fight, and I have reasons to believe that so long as a group following the directions of Gandhiji rules in the Congress, and the Socialists and the Communists are kept in check we shall not take that extreme step."

LANDHOLDERS' FEDERATION.

He strongly pleaded for a federation of All-India Landholders and a re-orientation of their policy and programme.

The Nawab of Chattari, ex-Governor of the Province, welcoming the delegates, stressed the role of the Zamindars in the country, and hoped that an All-India organisation would give them a correct lead.

Prominent among those present, were the Raja of Kollengode, Raja of Mymensingh, Raja of Tirwa, Mr. Tulsi Chandra Goswami, M. L. A. (Bengal), and Raja of Jahangirabad.

The Subjects Committee is meeting to-night, and the open session to-morrow at ten.—United Press.

To keep your child happy and bright you must see that his bowels move regularly. Doctors agree that California Syrup of Figs is the ideal laxative for this purpose. It is a pure fruit laxative and acts naturally, and being a liquid, each dose can be measured to suit your child's condition. Children love the real fig flavour.

CALIFORNIA SYRUP OF FIGS

TATA GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL

(From A Correspondent).

NAVSARI: April 5.

The Maharashtrians of Navsari will meet the Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, the Finance Minister, the Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, the Minister for Local Self-Government and the Hon. Mr. Morarjibhai Desai, the Revenue Minister of the Government of Bombay, at the Ganesh Mandal of Navsari on the evening of April 6, when the members of the local Praja Mandal, and the prominent gentry of the town will be present.

Though not included in their programme of tour in the Jalalpore Taluka, the Ministers will, it is understood, pay visit to the Supa Gurukul and the Navsari High School.

The management of the Tata Girls' English School at Navsari has been seriously criticised in all quarters of the Parsi population. Representations from the teachers, parents and guardians are known to have been sent to the Board of Management in Bombay. The Drawing Teacher of the school has tendered his resignation, which is said to have been accepted.

Cairo Letter

SAUDI CONSULATE FOR BOMBAY?

Prospects Of King Ibn Saud's Official Visit To Bahrein

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAIRO, (By Air Mail.)

H. M. King Ibn Saud, it is reported, will pay an official visit to Bahrein about the first week of May next, in inspecting the petrol-wells recently discovered at Ras-Tannourah, the Saudi border coast attached to Bahrein.

Arrangements are being made by the Shaikh of Bahrein to receive the King officially and to accord him warm reception. H. M. King Ibn Saud will stay at Bahrein about a week as a state guest.

In accordance with the Arab custom valuable presentations including precious stones, golden daggers, Arabian horses and best quality motor cars will be presented to H. M. King Ibn Saud. A special representative to the Shaikh of Bahrein has already been sent to Bombay to select 10 motor cars for this purpose. It is also reported that concession has been granted by H. M. King Ibn Saud to Shaikh Abdul Rahman Gusaiby, a prominent Arab merchant in Bahrein, Bombay and Paris to construct a new and a modern harbour at Ras-Tannourah coast with up-to-date equipments. Saudi Arabia kingdom of which it will be connecting the capital city Riyad of Saudi Kingdom direct with the northern territories of Saudi Arabia on the Persian Gulf. The first important harbour of Saudi Arabia is Jeddah. The new concession granted to Shaikh Abdul Rahamn is considered in the Arabic circles as the first of its kind in the history of Arabia.

As there is no Saudi Consulate in Bombay, it is understood that negotiations are going on between Shaikh Abdul Rahman Gusaiby and Government of H. M. King Ibn Saud in this connection, and most probably Shaikh Abdul Rahman might be accepting the charge of the new Consulate.

LIFE OFFICE OPENED AT SHIMOGA

(From A Correspondent)

SHIMOGA (By Mail).

Mr. M. Seshadri, Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District performed the opening ceremony of the Organiser's Office of the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd., in Shimoga. The elite of Shimoga was entertained to tea by Mr. B. Krishnappa, the organiser of the Company for Hassan, Kadur and Shimoga Districts. After tea Mr. Krishnappa spoke about the start and growth of Bombay Mutual. The next item was 'Veena' by Sri. Savitramma, student in the local Girls' School, which was very much appreciated. Mr. Seshadri, then, after a brief speech performed the opening ceremony of the Organiser's Office.

'GUR' DEVELOPMENT SCHEME IN U. P.

LUCKNOW (By Mail).

The prices of gur this season have not only been abnormally high, but have steadily been rising the present rates ranging from Rs. 5|8|0 to Rs. 8 a maund, states the report of the Director of Industries and Commerce, United Provinces, on the progress of the Gur Development Scheme of the U. P. Government during the fortnight ending March 15, 1939.

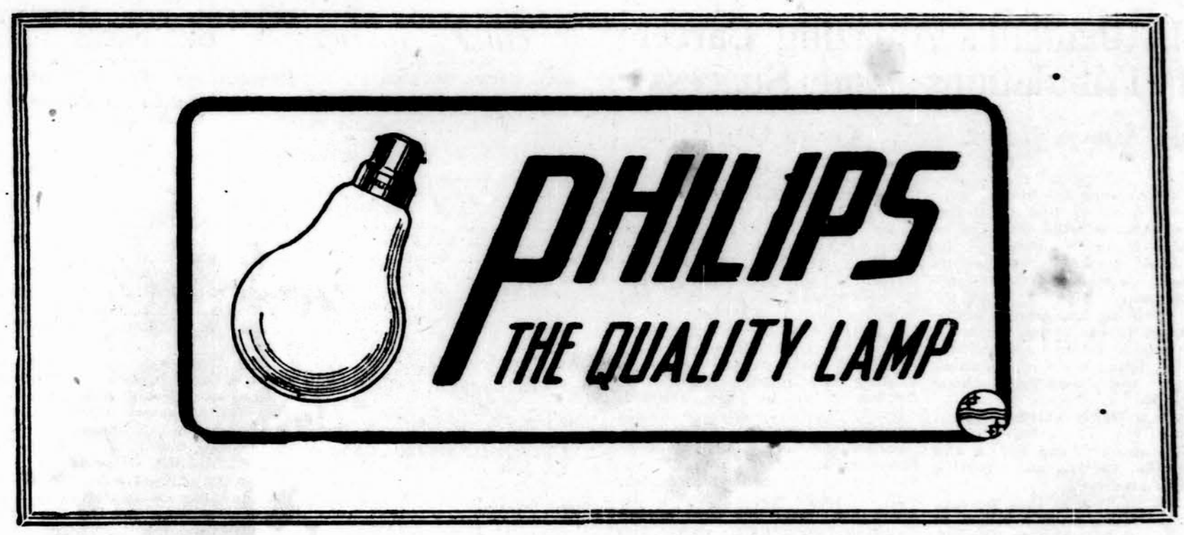
The operations of the scheme covered about 4,500 villages, spread over all the 46 cane-growing districts.

Gur manufactured by improved methods, the report says, has invariably been sold at a premium of eight annas to Rs. 1|1|2 a maund. Taking the average premium of Re. 1 a maund on over a million maunds of gur of improved quality, the net gain to the cane-growers on account of improved quality alone works out at not less than a million rupees.

The Govenment have allotted Rs. 7,00,000 for Tagavi advances to provide credit facilities for purchase of improved type of cane mills by the cane-grower.

Arrangements have been taken in hand to extend this useful work to the districts of Bijnor, Budaun, Farrukhabad and Jaunpur, in whch the prohibition scheme will operate from April 1. —United Press. 2

To stimulate fruit-growing in the State, the Baroda Government have sanctioned Rs. 20,000 for acquiring land at Khergam near Gandevi for the Gandevi Fruit Farm.



Why Prohibition Is Necessary

(Continued from page 6.)

as was used in 1900, and that since 1878, in four of London's leading hospitals the amount prescribed per patient per annum had dropped from 26 oz. to 1|8 of one oz.

Spread Of Social Diseases

Because of the weakening of the will and the simultaneous dulling of conscience the use of liquor among young persons is said by Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur of the American Social Hygiene Association to be the cause of an increase in the spread of infection of social diseases in the United States. Human nature in the West is not essentially different from that of the East and what has been found to be a scourge on western civilization will blight that of India in the same manner if preventive measures are not taken in time and warnings heeded.

All this is common sense, not sentiment. It is fact which can be denied only at great peril to the whole of our country of India.

The number of victims of pneumonia the world over is unbelievable. Sir William Osler found that 53 per cent of the deaths from pneumonia occurred among drunkards. The reason for this is explained by Dr. Kenneth L. Pickrell of John Hopkins (U.S.A.) who has shown that the natural defences of the body against pneumonia germs are destroyed by alcohol. Contrary to common belief that alcohol paralyzes the defensive leucocytes (white blood cells), Dr. Pickrell says that alcohol "prevents the blood vessels from dilating and makes their walls impermeable, thus trapping the leucocytes and preventing their migration." In "Time," 31st October, 1938, Dr. Pickrell wrote:

If bacteria are aspirated (inhaled into the lungs) during alcoholic intoxication or..... anasthesia, they will grow uninhibited by the defences of the body during the entire period of unconsciousness..... regardless of the amount of immunity possessed by the body .....They may easily become so numerous that inflammation developing after recovery of consciousness may be unable to overcome them.

Deafness is another affliction from which an ever increasing number of people suffer. The "New York Times" of 29th May, 1937, giving an account of the statement of Dr. H. Marshall Taylor of Jacksonville, Fla. (U.S.A.) says:

Although alcohol affects eyesight more frequently than hearing, it destroys hearing with great rapidity once its destructive work sets in. Dr. Taylor asserted. In many of the cases of deafness from alcohol, the onset of the malady is sudden, deafness frequently developing in a few hours, he said. Chronic alcoholism in the mother may also poison the blood stream of her infant, causing serious damage to brain and ear tissues, he said.

Not A Stimulant

One great fallacy regarding alcohol is largely responsible for the formation of the drink habit among the young and its adoption as a drug among the old. This is that alcohol acts as a stimulant. *"It does not. On the contrary it is a depressant."* Dr. Milton J. Rosenau in his *"Preventive Medicine and Hygiene."* (New York: D. Appleton and Co. 1927) says "Alcohol, even in small amounts, clouds judgment, depresses willpower, and takes the check off self-restraint. In short, it stupefies the highest and noblest function of the mind." And Dr. Harold Hyman in "Alcohol and Man," edited by Haven Emerson (New York: Macmillan, 1932) writes:

The effect of moderate doses of alcoholi on the normal human individual may be briefly summarized by stating that it depresses the higher centres of the brain. From a truly pharmacological standpoint, alcohol as a drug has no appreciable action on any other of the tissues or organs of the body. The reputation of alcohol as a cerebral stimulant is explicable pharmacologically as an "inhibitor of inhibition," rather than a true stimulation.

Connect this up with what Dr. T. Claye Shaw wrote some Thirty years ago on "Psychology of the Alcoholic" ("The Drink Problem in its Medico-Sociological Aspects", edited by T. N. Kolynack, New York, E. P. Dutton and Co., 1907, p.95). The reader is left to make his own applications to the ethical and religious aspects hinted at.

Other interesting features of the alcoholic mind are "rise in sexuality and in religious emotionalism; the former due not so much to increased activity of the sexual organs as to stimulation of the sexual memories; the latter either similar to that peculiar supervention of this class of ideas which is one of the features of the epileptic temperament, or else the victim's feeling of ineptitude, and his recourse to a means of salvation from a condition which is too hard for him to bear, that is to say, Fear is at the bottom of his new convictions."

Alcoholism A Disease

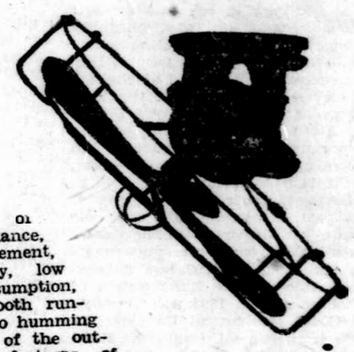
To sum up: "Alcoholism is regarded as a disease by virtually all medical authorities—a disease which acts as a carrier of the most horrible of all diseases known to man, syphilis, tuberculosis, etc., etc."

Let those who fight against India's attempt to rid herself of this curse turn their attention to facts and put sentiment and selfishness aside. Figures of moral, mental and physical tragedies are not to be denied. Let each one ask himself how he would feel were he to find that his mother or father had been drunkards and had given him a body defective or diseased as a result of their weakness preyed upon by those to whom the price of a bottle of liquor was worth a human soul. Let each make his own ethical application. With ethics and religion we are not here concerned. But above all let all apply common sense to life, and where religious superstition and custom, where selfish desire for wealth or desire for what is loosely called self-expression and liberty which are too often but a defiance of the laws of nature and of decency for the sake of beastial self-gratification, contradict the decrees of the Laws of Life, like a glow-worm trying to outshine the sun, let men and women stand up and fight for the liberty of their conscience, the freedom of their will, the purity of the race.

Need For Prohibition

Men cannot be made morally clean by legislation, but when they refuse to face facts and think for themselves, when like children they wilfully and knowingly transgress the laws of their own being, the welfare of the many may demand the control of the few till a sense of moral responsibility toward society if not toward themselves is born in them.

Scientific investigation is no respecter of person, religion, desire or superstitition. And the foregoing facts culled from some of the leading medical authorities ought to act as a warning given in time and save us from having to learn for ourselves at the expense of untold suffering, moral, physical and mental degradation, and a disease of body which is but a reflection of the disease which has attacked the soul.



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AS THE YEARS ROLL BY

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INDIA'S TRADE RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES

(Continued from Page 12)

sad to feel that the Government of our country have not taken any effective steps to prevent these traditional attempts of non-national shipping to crush national enterprise. They are willing to arbitrate when a Company managed by non-Indians appeal to them to do so, but when a concern, owned, controlled and managed by Indians themselves has been appealing to them to help them to maintain their position in a trade which belongs as a matter of right to India, they express helplessness and look on with unconcern at the strangling rate war now raging for the last two years.

RATE WAR MUST BE ENDED.

"I am as anxious as anyone of you to see that rate wars in Indian trades come to an end. We ourselves, as a Federation, have appealed to the Government and others to put an end to such rate wars. Let me, however, emphasise the fundamental aspect of this question, namely, that we, Indians, quite legitimately aspire to build up a national merchant marine owned, controlled and managed by our countrymen and it is important that this aspect should not be lost sight of in the settlement of rate wars or other shipping problems. Those who have been against the political aspirations of India and those who have crushed the industrial enterprise of this country have so far dominated the coastal and the overseas trade of this country. We have to guard carefully the attempts of these non-national interests who appeal to us and our national sentiments, we cannot ignore their past methods and we have to be careful of our own future. The question of national shipping to my mind, is a question of safeguarding the larger economic interests of the country, and it should be viewed as such. I, therefore, appeal to the Government to carry out into action their various pledges given in this regard."—United Press.

Col. Ghadiali's Amazing Career Of Tribulations And Success

Fight Against Heavy Odds: Victim Of Colour Bar in U. S. A:

A large audience heard with unabated interest and thrill Col. Dinsha Ghadiali, who unfolded in a vivid and graphic manner, the story of his amazing career in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Sunday evening.

Col. Ghadiali has many notable inventions to his credit. He is a writer and a scholar, and speaks many languages. He is a student of Yoga Shastra and Spiritualistic Phenomenon.

He courageously battled against the operation of colour-bar in U. S. A., which denied justice and fairplay to Indians and treated them as heathens.

Col. Ghadiali said that he returned to India after a period of 33 years, but his faith in his religion, his thoughts and feelings and the mode of dressing had remained unchanged.

At the age of two and a half years, he was sent to a primary school and after completing school education, he joined the Wilson College, where he acted at the age of eleven as assistant to the Professor of Mathematics and Science. At the age of 14, he became Experimental Demonstrator in Chemistry and Physics at seven institutions of learning.

Giving further reminiscences of his past career, he said that he began his career as public orator on scientific, economic and religious subjects. In 1892 he entered the service of the Rana Saheb of Dholpur and in 1894 was appointed Chief Mechanical Engineer. In 1895 he became Consulting Electrical Engineer and erected a number of electric light-plants in various cotton and weaving mills.

During his early career his inventive genius was active and he was never tired of making experiments with a view to make some useful scientific discovery.

FIRST VISIT TO U. S. A.

He made his first visit to America in 1896 and was introduced to Thomas Edison and other inventors and scientists of international repute. He delivered his first lecture on X-Rays and Radio-activity in New York, which earned for him the title of the "Parsi Edison". He spent large amounts over scientific experiments and in consequence lived a life of poverty and innumerable hardships. His courage and tenacity of purpose always stood by him.

He returned to India in 1899 and became stage manager of the Bombay Theatre, wherein he erected the first electric motion picture machinery, while in Surat he started a weekly paper called the "Apakshapat" ("Impartial").

In 1908 he travelled extensively over Europe to promote his electrical and scientific inventions. He was elected Fellow of the "Templar Institute" of England and was a commissioned speaker of the Anti-Socialist Union of Great Britain.

From England he went to Canada where he thought of establishing a Parsi Colony. Soon he learnt of the rigid emigration rules against the Asiatics, which prevented even people born in British India to be citizens of Canada.

SECOND VISIT TO U. S. A.

He went to America in 1911, and since then had embarked upon an amazing career marked by tribulations and trials under which his faith in himself and in his high intelligence was fully sustained. He had painful experiences, while searching for a job, until he became a professor in New York College of Engineering, Science and Automobile Instruction, for 15 dollars a week. Everyday he traversed a distance of six miles, lived for three months upon a cup of milk and one banana, washing his clothes and cooking his food. In 1913 he established experimental laboratory with a wireless telegraph station and began to manufacture "The Dinshah Engine Tester" for testing gas engines of automobiles and aeroplanes, which he gifted to the U. S. Government during the Great War.

MADE COLONEL AND COMMANDER

He then gave a graphic account of his life during the War period, how he was appointed Governor of New York Police Aviation, how he organised the aviation branch of the New York Police and was ultimately Commissioned Colonel and Commander of the New York Police Reserve Air Service. He was the first man to pilot the air mail from New York to Philadelphia. As an export manager he was drawing a salary of dollars 15,000 per year. He resigned that lucrative position for starting his scientific lectures and serving the cause of humanity.

His patents during the early years brought him a good income that enabled him to clear his debts. He narrated the pathetic story of how his patent for Electric Talking Motion Picture was cancelled through a fault of his. He claimed to be the first real inventor of the 'Talkies'.

INVENTION OF SPECTRO-CHROME

In 1920 he invented Spectro-Chrome, a complete system of healing, which he claimed, cured such diseases as paralysis, syphillis diabetes, rheumatism, etc. This revolutionary invention roused the jealousy of the medical profession and his name was entered in the black list. Wild lies were spread painting him a dark colour and he was held to the public as an expert in magical art, witch-craft and sorcery.

A false charge of hypnotising a girl and illegally detaining her, was brought against him through the machinations of his opponents. He was arrested and sentenced to five years rigorous imprisonment. He made a petition to the Supreme Court of U.S.A. against his conviction, but the petition was denied without giving a hearing.

He was convicted eleven times, on various charges mainly invented by his enemies. In one case President Calvin Coolidge gave him two respites and two commutations of sentences, President Roosevelt granted him an unconditional pardon in 1937.

He was still working as the President of the Spectro-Chrome Institute, where training was imparted in his new system of healing.

His object in coming down to his mother country was to give benefit of his invention to his countrymen who will rid their ailments without resort to drugs or surgery at their own homes.

He illustrated his instructive lecture with a large number of lantern slides.

Col. Ghadiali will deliver two more lectures in Gujarati on Monday and Tuesday and the last two lectures in English, on Wednesday and Thursday next.

It will be remembered that Col. Ghadiali soon after landing in Bombay had delivered a lecture in English with lantern slides at Masters' Tutorial High School, Gowalia Tank, under the presidentship of Dr. Dara Rustomji Hakim, B.Sc., M.B.B.S., F.R.M.S. (Lond.) etc. on 26th February last.

SATYAGRAHA IN HYDERABAD WILL NOT BE CALLED OFF

V. D. Savarkar's Statement

BOMBAY April 9

Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"In order to remove misapprehensions and suspense on the part of Hindu Sanghatanists all over India caused by the mutually contradicting news published in the Press regarding the Civil Resistance Movement against the Nizam, I have to state unreservedly and definitely that so far as the Hindu Mahasabha is concerned it is not going to suspend, much less call off, the movement unless and until the reforms which the Nizam Government has been promising to the public to introduce before long, are actually announced and the Hindu Mahasabha is in a position to judge if they concede in some substantial measure, if not in full, the demands put forward in the resolution adopted by the Hindu Mahasabha at its session at Nagpur.

"Nevertheless, I assure the Nizam Government that although an eye wash or delay can only worsen the discontent and disorder in the State yet a really well-meant, actual and speedy announcement of substantial reforms will only be welcomed by the Hindu Mahasabha and Hindudom as a whole as an act of far-seeing statesmanship and grace on the part of the Nizam Government, not as a sign of weakness but as a proof of real strength that lays its foundation on justice, content and willing attachment of citizens to the state they comprise. The sooner the Nizam Government puts an end to the just content and consequently inventable unrest that are corroding the fabric of the Nizam State, the stronger will be the Government grow and better the title of H.E.H. the Nizam as a ruler who really deserves to rule."—United Press.

INTERPRETATION BY CHIEF JUSTICE

(Continued from page 1)

lence; that it can be used only by the fewest possible persons is no objection to its use. It would be foolish for me not to use the talents given to me by God on the ground that others or all do not possess some of them. I have never heard it said that the use of special talents placed at the service of democracy can retard its even growth. I hold that such a use stimulates it as the Rajkot fast undoubtedly has. And why is Rajkot fast to be condemned, if the nation benefited by the previous fasts? It is open to the critics to say that the previous ones were also criticised. So they were. But my point is that the nation gained by every one of them. What does arrest the growth of democratic spirit is the outbreak of violence. I must ask the public to believe me when I say that if my fast did not nothing else, it prevented much violence.

'NO SENSE OF SHAME.'

"I have no sense of shame about going to the Viceroy. I had invited him as the Crown Representative to perform his duty by intervening to enforce the performance of a promise by a tributary of the Crown. I had not gone as a petitioner depending upon his mercy. It would have been churlish on my part to have sought his intervention and yet not respond to his invitation to see him and discuss things. I have already acknowledged the handsome manner in which he acted during the fast. It was open to him to disregard it and take his time in deciding whether and when, if at all, he should intervene, but he did not do so. He recognised the nation's anxiety. And I have no doubt that his human instinct too had a share in cutting short his tour in Rajputana.

action with sufficient quickness. I have no apology to offer for my attendances on the Viceroy. It is a part of the Satyagrahi's duty to lose no opportunity of converting ones opponent or coming to terms with him on strictly honourable lines. I repeated on a small scale with Lord Linlithgow what I did when Lord Halifax when as Lord Irwin he was the Viceroy of India.

INTERPRETATION BY CHIEF FEDERAL JUDGE

Lastly as to my acceptance of the Chief Justice of India as the interpreter of the Thakore Saheb's letter of 20th December last sent to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. The Thakore Saheb interpreted it in one way; Sardar Patel in another way. The Viceroy suggested interpretation by the Chief Justice of India. What was I to do? Was I to say, he must not, because he was the Chief Justice of a court which was the creation of the Government of India Act? My sense of propriety would rebel against any such objection. The Federation has come no nearer by my accepting Sir Maurice Gwyer's nomination as the judge of the meaning of the document. If it comes as an imposition, it will come because of our impotence born of our inability to bring under non-violent subjection the forces of violence that are growing in the country and increasing indiscipline and corruption in the Congress against which I have been raising my voice for the past twelve months. It may interest the reader to know that Sir Maurice did not interpret the document in his capacity as the Chief Justice of the Federal Court, but as a jurist of established repute. He who reads the judgment cannot fail to notice the pains he has bestowed upon it.—A.P.

I Cover Another Town

(Continued From Page 6)

India, since Congress has come to power. If only Mr. Churchill knew!

* * * *

Explaining this fight against British imperialism, one of the speakers very beautifully explained: "It is not politics which is sometimes a dirty game, but our instinct of self-preservation that makes us want to fight the British domination." That is the sort of feeling that runs through the Bihar Government and the Bihar Assembly. One feels that here is evidence of our having achieved something. It makes one proud to see how a Congress Government is functioning and how different will be the future of the Indian people under a popular Government. I have not met or seen a single Englishman here and for all I know they don't exist. In any case there is no desire within me to unearth them from their secret abode. The days are over when they mattered in India. Bihar gives you the impression that there are a few Englishmen left somewhere and that their presence is not important at all.

* * * *

So much about the general impression one gathers in Patna. To-morrow we shall see what the Congress has done in this province of Bihar.

DEMAND FOR LIBERTY OF PRESS

Resolutions Of Printers' Conference At Poona

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA: April 9.

That the printing houses should base their prices on cost-system and further abstain from cut-throat competition in their own interests, is the suggestion contained in a resolution passed by the All-India Printers' Conference, which concluded its sitting to-day.

Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, editor of the "Amrit Bazar Patrika," presided.

The Conference appointed a committee to investigate into the various causes that drive the printer towards cut-throat competition and to find out ways and means to avoid the same.

LIBERTY OF PRESS

Another important resolution pertained to the use of Press Emergency Powers Act by the Provincial Governments. The Conference viewed with deep concern the attitude of the Provincial Governments towards the printing presses, and strongly protested against their action under the Press Powers Act. It reaffirmed its opinion that the Act was detrimental to the very existence of the printing establishments and urged upon the members of the Legislatures to take immediate steps to remove it from the Statute Book. The resolution further recommended that since under existing laws the editor or publisher was legally responsible for all that appeared in the publication, the printer who merely carried out instructions of his master in the matter of publication should not be penalised.

TRAINED WORKERS

The condolence resolution mourning the deaths of Mr. B. P. Thakore (Ahmedabad), Mr. A. V. Patwardhan (Poona), Mr. Hate (Bombay) and others, were moved from the chair and passed all standing.

Realising the need of trained workers in printing and allied industries, the Conference, by another resolution, requested Governments and Universities to help existing schools of printing and to start their own institutions for technology of printing as early as possible and also to give diplomas for the course.

The India and the Provincial Governments were requested by still another resolution to give wherever possible preference to indigenous products as against foreign articles in printing line.

Standardisation of types and their casting, layout of the cases and rules for printing of Indian languages was the subject-matter of another resolution, which appointed a committee to consider the problem.

The Conference recommended formation of district organisations to be affiliated to the central organisation and decided to collect funds for running it.

IMPORTED BOOKS

The Conference also deprecated school text books being printed outside India and imported without any duty, creating unhealthy and unfair competition detrimental to the interests of printers and exhorted the Government to levy an adequate duty on them. It also requested Government to allocate a certain amount for research work in printing and allied crafts out of grants for development of the indigenous industry. Request was also made to Government that for purposes of income-tax returns, depreciation of type should be cent per cent and the amount invested in type be written off.

NEXT CONFERENCE

It also opined that for purposes of the spread of education and help to the Literacy Campaign, the existing postal rates for bookposts are a great handicap and demanded reduction in them to 1919 level. The next session of the Conference will be held at Nagpur, an invitation from which was accepted.

In his concluding remarks Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghose exhorted the printers to work collectively and stressed the need for propaganda and organisation through the length and breadth of India. The Conference came to a successful close with mutual thanksgiving.

Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghose, who has numerous, social engagements still to fulfil will be leaving Poona on Tuesday night.

WHY MOONJE WANTS TO WORK FEDERATION

Apprehensions About Partition Of India

BARODA, April 8.

The acceptance of Federation is advocated by Dr. B. S. Moonje for political unity of India, in the course of a statement to Press.

"If the Congress persists in its opposition to Federation, the inevitable result will be either the partition of India or the sacrifice of the present provision of Hindu majority in the Federal Legislature and its substitution by Moslem representation even to the extent of 50 per cent. It cannot be anything less than the unwitting political suicide of the Hindus."

BOGEY OF AFGHAN INVASION.

"Now suppose that war breaks out in Europe and England is involved in it and is too engrossed to give adequate protection to India and that, under such circumstances, Afghanistan invades India as it did in 1919, what will happen to India? One shudders to think of it, bearing in mind the historical experiences of Moghul and Afghan rules over India. There is a chain of completely autocratic Moslem Rulers from Bahawalpur near the Frontier and the Punjab to Hyderabad in the Deccan. Who will defend India against the Afghan invasion, if the big Hindu States are all democratised and are unable to take immediate action? Who can guarantee that the Moslems and the Moslem States will not join hands with Afghan invaders? Will the Afghan invaders appreciate the love and non-violence of Mahatma Gandhi? The Hindus may be sandwitched between the Japanese coming from the South and the Afghans coming from the North.

"Such is the peril to the Hindus and India. Will the Hindus and Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress look at the problem from this realistic point of view? It is here that the Hindus should expect a lead from the Hindu Mahasabha."—United Press.

Dr. Moonje At Baroda

BARODA, April 8

The convocation of the Aryakanya Mahavidyalaya was held here this afternoon when Dr. B.S. Moonje delivered the address He exhorted the students to raise the status of Indian womanhood and strive for the solidarity of the Hindu community.

Raja Narayanlalji Pitti, the Chancellor, gave the diplomas to the successful candidates.—United Press.

Mahatma May Visit U. P.

Offer Of New Instructions For Reorientation Of Government's Policy

(Ffom Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, April 9

It is reported, Gandhiji may visit U.P. when he will be free from Rajgot affairs.

While at Delhi, it is said Gandhiji saw some important non-Congress capitalists, including Seth Padmpat Singhania, industrial magnate, Cawnpore and Sir Jwala Parshad Srivastava. Sir Singhania and Sir Jwala Prashad placed capitalists point of view regarding Congress Government in U.P before Gandhiji. It appears Government's financial and agrarian policy came in for criticism. Sir Jwala Parshad Srivastva appears to have told Gandhiji about Congressmen's alleged behaviour at Lucknow Baradari meeting and how it was broken up. The meeting it will be recalled, was convened to protest against the Employment Tax Bill. It is considered likely Gandhiji may offer some new instructions for reorientation of U.P. Government's policy and personally visit U.P. It is said Gandhiji has taken a serious view of the growing spirit of violence in U.P. shown by frequent communal riots.

GANDHIJI STILL SEEMS TO HOLD THE VIEW THAT CONGRESS GOVERNMENTS SHOULD BE ABLE TO SUPPRESS THESE RIOTS WITHOUT USE OF VIOLENCE OR CREATE CONDITIONS WHEREIN THESE RIOTS MAY NOT OCCUR.

WRITERS IN EXILE

Storm Jameson's Appeal

(By: "Observateur")

The appeal addressed by Mrs. Storm Jameson on behalf of the P.E.N. organization to extend financial help to the fund established to alleviate the hardship of foreign writers living in exile in England deserves the most sympathetic consideration and response.

While Mrs. Jameson whose own position not merely as a writer but as one who has been very active in the cause of the victims of ideological persecution is a sufficient guarantee of the need and urgency of the relief work she has undertaken, she has also described in her appeal the system of distributing help and the control exercised to ensure that the money collected by the P.E.N. would be spent in a really useful way.

The Fascist Attack

It is, however, necessary to stress the importance of this work which in many respects, differs from the ordinary plans of purely humanitarian aid to masses of humanity rendered destitute and driven out of the countries of their birth and domicile. It is to be feared to-day that in a world hardened to scenes of suffering, brutality and destruction on a scale practically unthinkable except in legends of medieval horror and psychologically rendered shock-proof and cynical the apparently pretty affair of a few hundreds or thousands of foreign writers fleeing the oppressive regimes of and living as refugees in a less intolerant country may evoke only human sympathy and pity—a sentimental luxury we can still afford in spite of the intimidations of the Hitlers and the Mussolinis of the world.

How futile have been the sentiments of human pity and sympathy and indeed most values of civilized existence and international behaviour has been demonstrated to us during the last few years which saw a large scale and organised outbreak of what we believed as belonging to socially immunized crime, aggression and brutality inherent in human nature perhaps but unthinkable as breaking through the cordon sanitaire erected by modern civilization and its most indispensible values. The amazement, the state of paralysis, that followed such an outbreak however in Fascist countries where brutality and violence came to be accepted as uniformed and be-ribboned virtue reacted on our defences against this darkness. The forces of this darkness during this period have gained stability and organisational strength; and while it is never too late to act in arresting and combating them the task has certainly been rendered difficult to-day while, at the same time, the need to act and act energetically has at last dawned on the peace-loving world that inherits the ideas of centuries of social existence and civilization.

To-day the intellectual and pacifist who loathed and ran away from war fields is called upon with religious fervour that wells up from the depths of his awareness to take arms to prevent the incendiary and murderer from going from one blood-lust to another and proclaiming a new reign of terror with a name and ideology.

The Exiles

We have known first not in recorded history but in our time during the Great War and the years of international distress that followed that catastrophe the refugee problem. Change of political regime, change of boundaries, victories of the Allies, victories and defeats with which peaceful populations of the world never concerned themselves, have uprooted masses of humanity, thrown them like so much nondescript flotsam and jetsom of alien-enemy doubtful, unclaimed indefinite nationality all over the world. Even to-day in the streets of our city which has a special poverty and squalor of her own the pavement shelters some of these tragic homeless who live on begging. The heroic Nansen the father of the nationless and those whose passport still bears that name—exerted in the League of Nations and various organisations have also worked to help these exiles stranded without papers and means of existence in a world that does not much practise pity.

The present day problem however exceeds the limit of despair. Whole races are 'evacuated', oppressed, maltreated and worst of all, as Prof. Janowski in his penetrating study of the Jewish problem in Central and Southern Europe has emphasized rendered helpless through being denied or robbed of the means of existence. The process is known as the cold Pogrom: it is an instrument of the cruellest torture the replica of which we may not find even in the instrument room of the Jesuit Inquisition.

Men of Goodwill

The problem of these refugees of all description if predominantly Jewish is almost hopeless: but relief has been organized even if it proved inadequate to meet the demands effectively, thanks largely to Jewish generosity and ill-recognised instinct of fellow-feeling and philanthropy. But the problem keeps on becoming more and more difficult as fascism progresses, in its march of conquest not in Germany-Austria alone but in the Far East, the Iberian peninsula, in China in the states adjoining the Third Reich where the middle-class nationalism is flaring up and ousting whole populations out of their boundaries.

And amongst these unfortunate of their birth, who wander from country to country can be counted many men and women who have deliberately preferred the path of hardship and resisted bribes and threats of violence of the dictatorial regimes when they could have capitulated and easily escaped their ordeal of suffering.

Because, not all of the exiles are Jewish and have been persecuted for their belief in principles of toleration, freedom and democracy.

Nationality and Culture

Amongst the emigre writers, artists and scientists there are many who represent the finest achievement in various intellectual and artistic spheres—men and women whose accomplished work and activities have enhanced and continue to enhance the prestige of their ungrateful countries. It is really a remarkable paradox of the situation that a Thomas Mann or an Einstein should win the unstinted tribute that the name and work of each draw from every civilized country save the only good opinion of and respect for the country and culture that have produced them and which they so ardently love. These men who take pride in their German nationality of which it is not in the power of Hitler and Himmler with his Gestapo to deprive: nor can National Socialism destroy the greatness and genius of a nation that has given to the world "Heine, a Schopenhauer a Goethe, a Nietzsche.

In the present day Europe, the political and ideological exiles have the world of possible shelter extremely narrowed down, thanks to the methods of the secret police and their spies and agents who with remarkable audacity try to track down and hunt these defenceless men already reduced to penury and destitution. Every great head we hold in the highest esteem has had a price placed on it and even the security of person in exile is menaced under the new methods of fascist terror.

That writers whose life has been spent in peaceful, intellectual activities should be specially singled out for police hunt, that names that should slumber between covers of books in a peaceful atmosphere so alien to the world of the new barbarism in Europe should figure in police dossiers, that Fascism should live in terror of these mild and highly cultural men and women who carry with them in the solitude and strangeness of the countries of their exile the magic power of articulation while silence is imposed with terror on masses of suffering and half-dumb humanity—this is hardly surprising.

Support the Appeal

That is why also we should stand by these men whose courage and love of truth and liberty we find so moving and demonstrate to them that they are not aliens but brothers who have suffered for the principles in which we also believe—principles of the elementary human liberty of thought, pity for the victims of oppression, the courage of moral protest, courage of action. That is why we must respond to Jameson's appeal for help: it is a duty we first of all owe to ourselves. If international Fascism has succeeded in our time to encourage irrational racial hatred and hatred of the ideas we value as of the greatest significance to peaceful and progressive life, it is our imperative duty to combat and hold in check these forces of violence and destruction by helping to the best of our capacity the victims of Fascist persecution.

Fighting India's Forests Pests

Enormous Losses Every Year: Studies At Forest Institute

Strength born of greater knowledge is likely to be added to the fight against the numberless pests which annually cause enormous losses to India's forest wealth, as a result of the biological data collected at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, after years of research and now made available to the public in a publication in the Indian Forest Records (new series) Entomology, just released.

Few are aware of the extent of the loss caused each year by these borer pests. It may, therefore, come as a surprise to many to know that the average annual loss due to the sal borer, for instance, in Government forests alone is not less than Rs. 2,50,000, while in epidemics the loss may rise to enormous proportions.

In a small epidemic affecting eight square miles of forest in the United Provinces, 45,000 trees with timber content of nearly a million cubic feet, were killed with a loss of Rs. 2,70,000.

FORERST EPIDEMICS.

The most serious epidemic on record was one which affected five forest divisions of the Central Provinces, an Indian State and extensive private land. When remedial measures were taken, it was found that, on 150,000 acres of sal forest in two divisions, timber, valued at about Rs. 7,50,000 had been destroyed. In the following year the attack extended to 5,500,000 trees in this area, with a loss of forest capital of nearly Rs. 1,37,50,000. Before the epidemic was checked, the total number of trees attacked over the whole infested area rose to 7,000,000. Four years of control operations and an expenditure of Rs. 1,25,800 were necessary, before the epidemic was definitely overcome.

Particularly injurious to avenue and shade trees planted in towns and along roads, especially willows and poplars, is a pest called Aeclesthes sarta. It also works damage in fruit orchards. The avenue and garden trees of Quetta were severely attached by this borer in 1904-06, necessitating the falling of some 5,000 trees. Over 20,000 beetles were collected and destroyed in 1905 and 3,000 in 1906. Measures had to be taken against it from time to time in subsequent decades also. In Kashmir, too, it has considerably thinned out the roadside trees.

Another beetle (Chlorophorus strobilicola) which attacks the cones of pines from altitudes of 2,000 feet to 6,500 feet, is the commonest in open sunny stands of chir pine. The damage done is almost negligible in a good seed year, but when cones are few the proportion infested may rise to even as high as 40 per cent.

COFFEE BORER.

Again, the most serious pest of coffee in South India is the Coffee Borer or White Borer. It is a regular pest of living arabica coffee bushes, but robusta and liberia coffee are less liable to attack unless weakened by other causes. Young plants are killed by borings of the larvae in the stems. The tunnel of one larva is sufficient to kill a five year old tree, though older trees may survive.

Timber pests are classified in many separate groups or families. In one group of beetles alone the Cerambycidae or longicorns over 350 species a have been studied at the Forest Research Institute and these attack nearly 600 different kinds of trees.

Up-to-date information is given in the publication on the occurrence, mode of life and economic importance of the Cerambycidae affecting trees and timber with illustrations, photographic and otherwise, of the various forms of damage and of borers which can be considered typical. The creatures discussed include borers affecting oak fuel supplies of hill stations, teak plantations in the Chittagong Hills, the sal forests of the United Provinces and the Central Provinces, the babul plantations of Berar and the evergreen forests of the West Coast and the Andamans.

Not only forest officers but all occupied in the timber trade and wood using industries will find the publication full of new ideas.

KOLABA BOARD ELECTION

Five Candidates Returned Unopposed

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALIBAG, April 9.

Mr. Maiu Kusha Padir for the Backward Reserved seat in Karjat Taluka and Messrs. Pandurang Shet Kale and Baban Saheb Bhide for Khalapur group in the same Taluka have been returned unopposed. Messrs. Padir and Kale are Congressmen while Mr. Bhide is a Congressminded Independent.

Messrs. Kazi Ali Chilmai of Mahad and Mulla Abdul Hamid of Panvel have been returned unopposed for the two Mussalman seats for the whole District as the other two candidates have withdrawn in their favour.

Keen contest is expected in Neral group where Mr. Rajaram Balkrishna Raut (Congress) and Mr. Bapusaheb Sugvekar (Karjat Khatedars' Association, supported by Democratic Swarajists) are the two candidates for a straight fight.

Similarly in Uran group Mr. K. A Daur and Mr. B. V. Korleker of the Congress and Independent Labour Parties respectively are strong rivals of each other.

In Roha Taluka, all the three Congress candidates Messrs. Tendulkar, Dandekar and Sanap are expected to have a walk-over.

Goodwill Flight From Japan To Iran

(From A Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

A 'plane will leave Japan on or about the 8th instant for Iran reaching Teheran after 4 days, to convey the Good-will Message and Greetings of the Japanese People to H. H. The Crown Prince of Iran on his wedding to Princess Fawzia of Egypt. The 'plane is expected to make a short halt at Calcutta on the 10th or 11th instant."

CONSUMPTION OF INDIAN COTTON

The Secretary Indian Central Cotton Committee, writes:—

Following is the statement of Indian cotton (pressed and unpressed) consumed in mills in India. (Based on returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, by mills in British India and on voluntary returns from mills in Indian States.)

(In bales of 400 lbs. nat.)

CONSUMPTION	During February 1939	During February 1938	Since 1st Sept. 1938	During the corresponding period last year.
British India	194,778	188,800	1,321,933	1,211,049
Indian States	41,562	45,132	272,769	275,626
Total—India	236,340	233,932	1,594,702	1,486,675

N.B.—Due to corrections which have sometimes to be made in the figures previously published, the progressive totals hown in these statistics do not necessarily represent the sum of the latest month's figures and the progressive totals published in the preceding month.

LONDON SILVER

London, April 8.

Spot closed.
Forward closed.

LONDON GOLD

London, April 8.

Gold Bars Fine per oz closed.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 8.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.68.13
Paris	176.79
Berlin	11.64
Madrid	42.25 sellers
Montreal	4.70-3/16
Amsterdam	5.81-3/4
Brussels	27.82-1/4
Milan	89.02
Berne	20.86 3/4

N.B.—Rest all closed.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, April 8

Castorseeds May—			
Opening	25	13	0
Highets	26	0	0
Lowest	25	11	0
Closing	26	0	0
Groundnuts May—			
Opening	26	15	6
Highest	27	2	3
Lowest	26	14	0
Closing	27	2	0
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	24	11	6
Highest	25	4	0
Lowest	24	11	6
Closing	25	1	6
Castorseeds Sept—			
Opening	26	13	6
Highest	26	15	0
Lowest	26	12	6
Closing	26	15	0
Groundnuts August—			
Opening	27	15	0
Highest	28	3	3
Lowest	27	14	6
Closing	28	2	9
Cottonseeds Sept—			
Opening	24	12	0
Highest	25	0	6
Lowest	24	12	0
Closing	24	15	6

Rebuilding Quetta

New City From Ruins Of Old

-The tragedy that overtook Quetta in May, 1935, is gradually receding into past history; a new city is rapidly growing out of the ruins of the old: and human ingenuity, aided by engineering science, is directing every effort towards providing safeguards against a similar disaster in the future.

Earthquake proof buildings, of special design, better communications, and an improved surface and underground drainage system are the outstanding features of reconstruction, and whole rebuilding programme is subject to a Permanent Building Code, brought into force early in 1937.

To deal with the engineering problems involved in the clearance and re-occupation of the City a special temporary Earthquake Division of the Public Works Department was created in March 1936. The project estimate for reconstruction of the Civil Station was forwarded to the Government of India in November 1937, and work commenced in April 1938. It was at first proposed that the designs for Civil buildings should be prepared by the military Deprtment, but later, in December 1936, it was decided that the Civil authorities should be responsible for this, and that only the actual supervision of the construction work should be carried out by the Military Engineering Service Reconstruction Staff.

The construction of the jail, the Secretariat buildings, and quarters for the Indian superior personnel and for the Civil Hospital Staff, was taken in hand in the summer of 1938. It is hoped to complete the buildings already under construction and to start work on the District Offices, the Civil Hospital and certain police stations before the end of 1939.

Certain improvements to the lay-out of the Civil Station have been allowed, e.g., (1) a reduction in size of all residential compounds, including that of the Residency, and the utilization of the space thus made available for new bungalows, (2) the straightening of the Anscomb Road and its extension throughout what was formerly the Quetta Club grounds to join Circular Roads; (3) the widening and extension of St. John Road; (4) a number of new conservancy roads, and (5) a new system of surface drainage and irrigation channels. (5) a new system of surface drainage and irrigation channels.

All new buildings are being constructed in accordance with a special specification in order to make them earthquake proof, this consists of brick work, set in cement, and reinforced vertically by round steel rods and horizontally by steel flats, imbedded in the brick work, the bond of which is specially arranged for this purpose. All roofs are of reinforced concrete into which the steel reinforcement of the walls is extended; and further rigidity to the whole structure is provided by reinforced concrete bands at plinh and lintel levels. Modern steel frame windows are used. The finished structure has the general appearance of an ordinary brickmade building, but the improved type of construction provides for resistance to the transmission of heat or cold, without the use of special insulating materials.

In designing the new buildings, advantage has been taken to incorporate modern conveniences, such as waterborne drainage and lavatory baslins. It has been decided to lay sewers throughout the Civil Station, linking up with the New Cantonment Sewage system, so that there is only one sewage disposal for both the Cantonment and the Civil areas. The introduction of a skeleton system or sewers in the city, with pali depots at intervals for the disposal of night soil, is also under consideration.

The Permanent Building Code, which became law in January 1937, is intended to regulate the type of all permanent buildings, width of roads, and other kindred mtters. The code met with considerable opposition in the beginning, which continued until the beginning of 1938. It, however, came to be gradually realized that the provisions of the Code were not so stringent as was at first supposed, and as a result, applications and designs for 874 buildings were received during 1939, 843 buildings were actually constructed during the last year and and the number constructed during 1939-40 to be even larger.

The Municipality has also been been active. A number of road side drains were repaired and ten octroi posts constructed during 1937, while three large markets, i.e., the Mutton Market, the Fruit and Vegetable Market, and the Cloth Market have been constructed during 1938-39; these were opened by the Agent to the Governor-General on January 1939. In addition, during the same period, the Archer Welfare Centre and 230 qurters for destitutes were also built, and certain other works such as roads and lorry stands carried out.

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, April 9.

The following are the maximum minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total Since 1st April	Rainfall Difference to Normal
Agra	91	57	—	—	—0.1
Amraoti	104	77	—	—	—
Akola	104	73	—	—	—
Ahmedabad	102	69	—	—	—
Ajmer	99	66	—	—	—
Ahmednagar	101	65	—	—	—0.1
Ambala	85	56	—	0.3	—0.1
Allahabad	95	63	—	0.4	+0.4
Benares	96	66	—	—	—
Bareilly	89	57	—	—	—0.1
BOMBAY	86	76	—	—	—
Bangalore	91	70	—	—	—0.2
Bhopal	98	65	—	—	—
Baroda	103	67	—	—	—
Belgaum	96	67	—	—	—0.3
Bahawalpore	90	65	—	—	—0.1
Bijapur	100	74	0.1	0.1	—
Bellary	101	79	—	—	—0.1
Bhavnagar	100	73	—	—	—
Chittagong	83	69	1.4	3.1	+2.3
Calcutta	94	79	—	1.5	+1.3
Cuttack	92	76	—	—	—0.3
Cawnpore	98	66	—	—	—0.1
Calicut	91	73	—	0.3	+0.1
Colombo	88	74	0.4	4.3	+2.1
Cheerapunji	70	60	1.1	1.3	—1.5
Cocanada	93	77	—	—	—0.1
Cochin	89	76	—	1.5	+0.8
Dehra Dun	78	51	—	0.1	—
Delhi	89	57	—	—	—0.1
Dehra I. Khan	87	60	—	—	—0.3
Desa	100	63	—	—	—
Dalhousie	—	—	—	0.9	—0.1
Fort Sandeman	75	53	—	0.3	—0.1
Gorakhpur	95	64	—	0.1	—
Hyderabad (Dn.)	86	69	0.4	0.4	+0.1
Hyderabad (Sd.)	99	69	—	—	—
Indore	98	61	—	—	—
Jhansi	95	63	—	—	—
Jubbulpore	99	65	—	—	—
Jacobabad	95	73	—	—	—0.1
Jaipur	91	63	—	—	—
Karachi	82	73	—	—	—
Kodaikanal	67	51	0.2	1.3	+0.1
Khandwa	104	70	—	—	—
Lucknow	93	62	—	—	—0.1
Ludhiana	86	53	—	0.2	—0.1
Lahore	85	52	—	—	—0.2
Lyallpur	85	56	—	—	—0.2
Multan	89	62	—	—	—0.1
Mysore	93	71	—	0.1	—0.1
Madras	90	78	—	—	—0.1
Marmagoa	86	75	—	—	—
Malegaon	104	66	—	—	—
Mussoorie	59	44	—	0.3	—0.1
Mahableshwar	85	57	—	—	—0.2
Murree	87	41	—	0.9	—0.5
Mount Abu	82	63	—	—	—
Masulipatam	92	77	—	—	—0.1
Mandalay	97	75	—	—	—0.1
Mangalore	91	80	—	—	—0.1
Meerut	—	—	—	—	—0.1
Mercara	82	65	—	—	—0.5
Nagpur	98	72	—	0.1	—
Ootacamund	74	52	0.1	0.1	—0.5
Patna	96	70	—	0.1	—
Peshawar	79	49	—	—	—0.7
Poona	101	62	—	—	—0.2
Pachmarhi	90	62	—	—	—
Port Blair	87	79	—	0.5	+0.4
Quetta	69	51	T	0.4	—
Ranchi	90	67	—	0.5	+0.3
Rawalpindi	77	45	—	0.7	+0.1
Rangoon	94	76	—	—	—0.2
Ratnagiri	85	73	—	—	—
Rajkot	101	76	—	—	—
Sialkot	85	56	—	—	—0.3
Srinagar	65	37	—	0.2	—1.0
Sholapur	102	74	—	—	—
Shillong	72	57	—	—	—1.5
Simla	55	47	—	0.4	—0.2
Surat	99	70	—	—	—
Salem	99	75	—	—	—0.4
Trichinopoly	99	79	—	—	—0.1
Trivandrum	86	79	T	2.7	+1.7
Vizagapatam	87	79	—	—	—0.1

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

Poona Weather Summary

POONA, April, 9.

A western disturbance caused a few light showers in Baluchistan. There has been local thunderrain in Assam and east Central Provinces, and scattered falls in Bengal, South Deccan and south Peninsula.

Daq temperatures were markedly below the normal in West United Provinces and southeast Punjab.

Chief amounts of rainfall:—Silchar two inches; Cox's Bazar Chittagong one and half; Cherrapunji one; Dibrugarh, Anantapur three quarters; Sibsagar, Hyderabad Half; Raipur, Chanda, Kodaikanal quarter.—A. P.

LATE LALA HARDAYAL

Workers' League's Wire To Subash

(From A Correspondent.)
DELHI, April 7.

The following telegram has been sent to Sj. Subash Chandra Bose, president, of the Congress in connection with the recent demise of the great revolutionary Lala Hardayal, who died in America on the 4th March last, by Sreemati Chandoo Bibi, President, Workers' League.

"Workers' League requests your orders for observance of all the India Hardayal Day."

Punjab Kisan Fauj

Branches To Be Formed All Over Province

LAHORE, April 5.

About forty leaders of the Kisans from all over the province met on 3rd instant at S. Sampuran Singh M.L.A.'s residence to discuss and devise means for alleviating the misery and poverty of the peasantry of the province.

After a long discussion it was decided to organise "the Punjab Kisan Fauj" throughout the province. Jaghedar Udham Singh of Nagoke—who led the first kisan jatha of 500 peasants in Amritsar Satyagraha—was unanimously elected the president of the "Punjab Kisan Fauj". He was authorised to organise branches of the Kisan Fauj in all the districts of the province.

The immediate programme of the peasant organisation will be:

1. To secure reduction in the land revenue and canal dater rates

2. To abolish indirect irrigation tax which totals one chore and eightyfive lakhs of rupees.

3. To abolish chahi rates which come around to Rs. 42 lakhs.

4. To abolish panchotra—a sum of 21 lakhs of rupees given as a commission to the headman of the village in lieu of their services of collecting the land revenue of the government.

5. And to secure the redress of their other legitimate grievances. —A. P.

CASTE INSTITUTIONS HARMFUL

The following is sent by the Jat Pat Torak Mandal Lahore:—

One often reads in the papers the formation and activities of Caste, Sub-Caste and Sub-subcaste Associations. Their gatherings invariably assume the role of All-India Conferences and their 'modus operandi' is likened to the Indian National Congress with Reception Committees, delegates and Presidential Processions. These Caste Associations have sprung up like mushrooms all over the country, and while declaring social reform as their chief aim, they are responsible for perpetuating the prejudices connected with hereditary castes, which have degraded the Hindu society more than anything else.

The fissiparous tendencies of Hinduism which slackened under the influence of Western education, etc., have apparently received renewed vigour and strength by these Caste Associations. If you will attend an Anniversary of one of these Societies you will be convinced of the truth of this remark. The feeling of nationality can hardly thrive in such an atmosphere, for an average member of a Caste Association cannot look beyond his own caste.

One often comes across persons, holding high positions in the Arya Samaj or other Reforming Societies, taking prominent part these organisations, which are pre-eminently denationalistic in character. Such persons because of their connections with the Caste Societies are often seen actually opposing the Anti-caste Movement under one pretence or the other. The reason why the Arya Samaj and such other bodies are compelled to form separate associations for the depressed classes is this compromising attitude on the part of their members towards their own castes or sub-castes. The Anti-Caste workers must therefore know that they have to throw there societies overboard also.

All hose who consider that the progress of the country is jeopardised by the existence of these Associations are requested to join the forces of the Jat-Pat Torak Mandal in checking the growth of these worthless weeds.

Appeal To Help Research Bureau Of State's People's Conference

ALLAHABAD, April 8.

The Secretary of the Research Bureau of the All-India States' People's Conference, in a Press statement, appeals to the public to help in the activities of the Research Bureau and contribute to its funds.

He states that co-ordination of research will be one of the important functions of the Bureau and requests scholars, who are researching or intend to research on any problem of the Indian States or any particular State, to keep in touch with it.

The heads of publicity bureaux of all Indian States and the Prajamandals are requested to send to the Bureau regularly copies of their "communiques" and publications.—United Press.

Tobacco Trade Hit By High Distribution Costs

GREATER NEED OF QUALITY CONTROL: A COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY

NEW DELHI, (By Mail)

How returns to Indian growers who produce one-fourth of the world's tobacco, can be increased by reducing the costs of distribution at various stages from the field to the consumer or manufacturer is shown in the Report on the Marketing of Tobacco in India and Burma which makes a comprehensive survey of the industry. The Report has been issued by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India.

Half the area under tobacco in the world (excluding China) is concentrated in two countries, the United States of America with about 28 per cent. of the total, and India and Burma with more than 23 per cent. The other important countries are the Dutch East Indies, U.S.S.R., Brazil, Greece Philippines Turkey and Cuba.

The total wholesale value of all tobacco products is estimated at about Rs. 37,00,00,000. Adding at the moderate estimate, 25 per cent. on account of transport and distribution charges, the total value of the tobacco trade can be safely estimated at over Rs. 46,00,00,000 per annum.

Although herself a big producer India continues to import large quantities of unmanufactured tobacco from the United States. The imports of cigarettes have, however, shown a more than corresponding decrease. Imports and exports of cigars have fallen off, the exports being only 0.4 per cent of the total quantity of manufactured and unmanufactured tobacco exported.

UNITED KINGDOM AS BUYER

On the other hand exports of the manufactured tobacco in recent years have risen, particularly to the United Kingdom and Japan. The increase in the exports of Virginia flue-cured tobacco to the United Kingdom during the past four years is striking. In 1934-35 the exports amounted to 9,300,000 lbs, which increased to 21,120,000 lbs in 1937-38. There has been a further rise during 1938-39 and during the seven months (April to October 1938) of the year the figure has reached nearly 30,000,000 lbs. This indicates the growing popularity of the Indian flue-cured virginia tobacco of good quality.

On the average, growers sell 92½ per cent of their crops, the annual value of which in India is somewhere about Rs. 180,000,000. At present tobacco occupies only four out of every thousand acres of the sown area; but the acreage is steadily expanding at the rate of about two per cent per annum. About 1,600,000 acres are grown in the Provinces, 300,000 in the States and 100,000 in Burma. Four provinces viz. Bengal, Bihar, Bombay and Madras account for a little over four-fifth of the total area in British India.

More than half the Indian production is concentrated in five well-defined zones. The North Bengal, including Cooch-Behar State, and North Bihar produce hookah and other types of tobacco. The Charotar area in Gujarat along with Nipani in South Bombay are reputed for bidi tobaccos, whereas Guntur in Madras Presidency is famous for high class cigarette leaf.

MORE CONSUMPTION

Over a thousand million pounds of tobacco is consumed annually in India. With the exception of some hookah and chewing tobaccos, all the produce must pass through the process of manufacture. The annual consumption per head averages 2.9 lbs per annum in India and about 6.4 lbs. in Burma. Incidentally the consumption in India approximate to that of France, and the high rate of consumption in Burma corresponds roughly with the figures of the United States and the Netherlands.

There is a striking absence of regular markets in the producing areas. Not more than 10 per cent of the produce is sold by growers in properly established markets. The bulk of the crop is sold in the village either standing in the field or after curing. The market charges in the villages are scandalously high and numerous. In the Charotar area of the Bombay Presidency a grower pays in kind and cash about Rs. 15 on every Rs. 100 worth of tobacco sold and sometimes more than 20 per cent. Nipani is apparently the only place in India where the local municipality has provided a common place where the village tobacco is assembled for sale once a week. All other tobacco markets in India and Burma are privately owned.

Manufacturers and distributors who buy from or through commission agents in the producing areas do not generally pay till long after the receipt of goods. Shroffs and indigenous banks avoid the trade, and joint stock banks hesitate to advance loans against tobacco because of the difficulty of assessing its quality and value and the possibility of its deterioration during storage. Co-operative societies take little interest in the trade except to a small extent in the Nipani area where the district Central Co-operative Bank arranges loans against tobacco stocks, about Rs. 300,000 having been advanced in this way in 1935-36. The rate of interest charged by local money-lenders varies from 15 to 24 per cent. per annum in North Bengal and North Bihar, 9 to 12 per cent in Guntar and 18 37½ per cent in the United Provinces.

REGULATED MARKETS NEEDED

The Report recommends two things, systematic grading and standardisation of tobacco and quotation of prices on the basis of these grades so that banks and others might know the value of produce against which to advance loans, and accordingly loans, and secondly the provision of dry rain-proof storabe where temperatures, humidity and insect damage can be controlled. The establishment of regulated market at suitable centres, especially in the five main producing areas, deserves consideration. The system of sale by open auction on the floor of the market should be introduced. The establishment of regulated markets would make it possible to introduce a proper market news service of supplies and prices for the information of buyers and sellers.

Classification, grading and standardisation, storage and stocks, handling and transportation, all are discussed. It is explained that statutory grades for cigarette leaf have already been presented under the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marketing) Act, 1937, which defines on the basis of colour, texture and freedom from blemish. Physical standards corresponding with the prescribed grade designation are drawn up by the Indian Tobacco Association with its headquarters at Guntur. In the first year the grades were introduced, 75,000 lbs. were exported to the United Kingdom market as an experiment and in the second year it is estimated over 100,000 lbs. were despatched.

Little progress has been made in recent years in the methods of preparing tobacco for the market. The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has established a number of experimental flue-curing barns but much more needs to be done to speed up the practical application of the research work. It is a question whether steps should not be taken to license curing barns and re-drying plants and exercise some control over their operations, so as to ensure, for example, that they handle only leaf of approved types and of a suitable quality.

At present the grower gets only about 40 per cent. of the price realised for his stripped Virginia cigarette leaf sold in the United Kingdom, and only about 30 or 35 per cent of the price secured for sun-cured country tobacco. Storage losses on account of damage by insects are estimated at about Rs. 10,00,000 per annum. Some use has been made of cool storage in warehouses where the temperature and humidity can be controlled but much more needs to be done.

There is severe competition among manufacturers, particularly those of cigarettes, cigars, cheroots and bidis. Trade and other distinguishing marks are frequently copied while wholesale and retail distributors are offered by manufacturers specially attractive terms to push the sale of their respective products. It is understood that the Government of India propose to undertake the necessary legislation in the near future for the protection of Trade marks.

The imposition of octroi, terminal and other charges by local authorities hampers the development of trade in many areas, increases distribution costs and penalises the local merchants and manufacturers to the advantage of others elsewhere such taxes are low or absent. An extreme example is that of Bombay town where the tax known as tobacco duty is as high as Rs 30 per maund on all tobacco and its products, the duty on tobacco products being levied on the basis of tobacco contents.

regular markets in the producin

The two species of tobacco, viz. Nicotiana Tabacum and Nicotiana Rustica are distinct in type and uses, but are not differentiated in official statistils. The Report recommends that this should be done as the world trade and export trade of this country consist almost solely of Nicotiana Tabacum. Other changes in official statistics are also recommended.

The tobacco industry suffered little setback during the recent depression and many Governments in Europe and America consider it extremely important to develop their tobacco trade which is valuable source of revenue.

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Regd. No. B 1065

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12 CREAMY SHAVES PER BLADE

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1939

Volunteer Rally

Sheet-Anchor Of Congress

TRICOLOUR STANDS FOR TRUTH & NON-VIOLENCE

Sardar's Appeal For Making Prohibition A Success

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Five hundred men and women volunteers representing various volunteer organisations in the city participated in an impressive rally held at the Gowalia Tank in connection with the National Week celebrations this morning and later paid their homage to the National banner which was unfurled by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

TRUTH AND NON-VIOLENCE

ADDRESSING THE VOLUNTEERS IN A BRIEF SPEECH, THE SARDAR SAID THAT THE NATIONAL FLAG STOOD FOR THE TWO CARDINAL PRINCIPLES OF THE CONGRESS NAMELY, TRUTH AND NON-VIOLENCE AND ADDED THAT ONLY THOSE WHO OBSERVED THESE PRINCIPLES WOULD BE PAYING GENUINE HOMAGE TO THE NATION'S BANNER.

THE SARDAR ALSO REVERTED TO THE GREAT RESPONSIBILITY THAT LAY ON THE CONGRESS IN THE MATTER OF PIONEERING PROHIBITION A SUCCESS AND EMPHASISED THE NEED FOR CO-OPERATION FROM EVERY VOLUNTEER IN THIS STUPENDOUS TASK.

THE RALLY

Hundreds of citizens lined up the streets as the volunteers in their smart uniforms marched to the maidan in the early hours of the morning. Those who took part in the rally represented the Bombay Seva Dal, the Bombay Desh Sevika Dal, the Jain Volunteer Corps, Halai Lohana Volunteer Corps, Jain Volunteer Corps Matunga, Chinchpokli Volunteer Corps, Bombay National Guards, and other organisations. Some of them carried the "National Week" placards which enumerated the six points connected with the observance of the week namely, the purchase of Khadi, removal of untouchability, enrolment of Congress primary members, encouragement of village industries, study of Hindustani and participation in prohibition campaign. Among the citizens who attended the flag hoisting ceremony and the rally by volunteers were Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji, Mr. Nagindas Master, Mr. S. K. Patil, Mr. Gunvant Kapadia, Mr. Sunderdas Morarji, Mr. Dahyabhai Patel and Miss Maniben Patel.

SHEET-ANCHOR OF CONGRESS

Addressing the volunteers, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel said that truth and non-violence served as the sheet-anchor of the Congress. No Indian who gave up these cardinal principles could claim to serve the nation. The weapon of Satyagraha, said the Sardar, could be wielded effectively only in an atmosphere of Ahimsa. The tri-colour flag to which Indians paid homage on every national occasion stood for this great principle of Ahimsa..

RAMDURG TRAGEDY.

The recent events at Ramdurg made every lover of the country feel sorry. There could be no progress for the country unless every Indian believed in the doctrine of Ahimsa.

Referring to the significance of the National Week, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel said that it had a special message to the citizens of Bombay—the message of prohibition. The name of Bombay would be written in letters of gold on the day the great task of rooting out the evil of drink undertaken by the Congress Ministry would meet with success. The Sardar wished to point out that the fulfilment of this aim would depend upon the extent of co-operation given by volunteers. Thousands would be required to carry the message of prohibition to every nook and corner of the city. Sardar Patel hoped that Bombay would not be lacking in a well organised corps to meet the requirements of prohibition.

NAGINDAS THANKS SARDAR.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master while thanking the Sardar for unfurling the National Flag and addressing the volunteers, explained how the Congress organisation had grown from strength to strength. He also referred to the recent success of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on the Rajkot issue and said that the country would progress rapidly towards her goal under the lead of persons like Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and other veterans. Mr. Nagindas hoped that Bombay which had always given the lead to the rest of India would not lag behind in the matter of rooting out the evil of drink.

Move To End Lucknow Satyagraha

Towards Shia-Sunni Rapprochement: Jawahar's Assurance To Deputationists

LUCKNOW, April 9.

The "United Press" understands that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is taking keen interest to bring about 'rapprochement' between the Shias and Sunnis of Lucknow over the 'Madh-e-Saheba' and 'Tabarra' controversy.

A deputation of five Shias, waited on Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and represented their misgivings about the "Madh-e-Saheba" controversy and their view point about "Tabarra."

The deputation consisted of Mr. Hyder Maidi, Chairman of the Improvement Trust, Allahabad, Mr. Kalbe Abbas, M.L.C., Mr. Ali Zaheer, M.L.A., Mr. Afshar Husain Vakil and Mr. Zaffar Husain, Secretary of the All India Shia Political Conference.

Pt. Jawaharlal is reported to have assured the deputationists that he will give his earnest consideration to this problem and, if possible, bring about 'rapprochement' between the two communities.—United Press.

JUBBULPORE FLAG CONTROVERSY

Bose's Wire To Mahakoshal Congress Chief

JUBBULPORE, April 9.

'Apropos' the controversy over hoisting flags on Patel Gate, over which the Town Congress Committee has directed Mr. George Da'Silva, Chairman of the local Municipality, to resign his office or face disciplinary action. Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, has sent the following telegram to the President of the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee:—

"Please post immediately all particulars regarding Mr. Da'Silva and flag hoisting affair. Please be circumspect in what you do in order not further accentuate communal feeling. Instruct Town Congress accordingly."

Despite the mandate of the Town Congress Committee Mr. Da'Silva has not yet resigned the chairmanship. The District Congress Committee is meeting this evening to consider his case.—United Press.

REVENUE RELIEF IN LUNAWADA STATE

(From A Correspondent)

LUNAWADA (By Mail).

The State has issued an order granting substantial concessions in the Land Revenue Assessment and Customs Duties, foregoing an annual income of about Rs. 45,000 which amounts to approximately 9 per cent of its total annual revenue.

Tricolour For Service Of Humanity

Sampurnanand Hoists Flag At Kangri Gurukul Grounds

HARDWAR, April 8.

The celebrations in connection with the Convocation of the Gurukul University, Kangri, commenced to-day with the arrival of the Hon. Mr. Sampurnanand, Education Minister, United Provinces, here.

The Minister was accorded a rousing reception at the Gurukul grounds by the students and staff, and Prof. Satyavrata, Governor of Gurukul, garlanded him. He was then taken in a procession to the accompaniment of Gurukul band.

Hoisting the national flag later, Mr. Sampurnanand explained that whereas the flags of other nations stood for imperialism, the national flag of India stood for service to humanity.

Dr. K N. Katju, Minister for Justice, is arriving here this afternoon.

The Education Minister will deliver the Convocation address tomorrow.—United Press.

FAZLUL HUQ ON CONGRESS "ATROCITIES"

CALCUTTA: April 8.

An appeal to all Muslims to organise themselves under the banner of the All-India Muslim League was made by the Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Chief Minister of Bengal, presiding over the inaugural session of the Council (General Committee) of the Bengal Provincial Muslim League.

Mr. Huq complained that all the leaders of the Muslim community, throughout India, had declared that the Mussalmans not only got no justice at the hands of the Congress Governments, but that their legitimate interests were generally ignored and often sacrificed to suit the convenience of the majority community.

It was not suggested, Mr. Huq added, that the Ministries themselves had been guilty of "atrocities," but the fact remained that the Hindus had been encouraged to commit "untold atrocities" on Muslims and to commit the most unprovoked assault on their religion and culture the Hindu Congress Governments had not been able to protect the Muslim minorities in their provinces.

Addressing the meeting, the Hon. Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, Minister for Labour, Bengal, said that the Muslim League offered a platform to all those who believed in justice and fairplay to all.

Mr. Suhrawardy declared that it was imperative that the Hindus and the Muslims must work together for the attainment of that national independence which must be their goal. If the Congress, in pursuance of a vain ideal refused to co-operate with the Muslims, he said, there was no reason why they should refuse co-operation with those non-Muslims who believe in their principles.

The Muslim League, he explained, was not anti-Hindu and he considered it their duty and the duty of all true Muslim Leaguers, to seek the co-operation of non-Muslim elements.—A. P.

GOVT. MUST REVISE:

India's Trade Relations With Foreign Countries

PLIGHT OF NATIONAL SHIPPING

Mehta's Appeal To Govt. To Put An End To Rate Wars

NEW DELHI, April 8.

"Ever since the conclusion of the Ottawa Agreement in 1932, we have been constantly urging the Government of India to investigate the possibility of entering into trade agreements with our chief foreign customers and, particularly, with those countries with which we had a substantial favourable balance of trade in the past. In this connection, I think that Government should immediately take steps to conclude trade agreements with countries like Germany, Italy, U. S. A. and Japan with a view to expand our trade with those countries.

"It seems to me that the time has come when Government should definitely revise their whole policy of India's trade relations with the foreign countries. India is no longer merely an agricultural country, but soon aspires to be an important agricultural-industrial country as the United States of America", observed. Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry at the 12th Annual Meeting held here to-day.

OUTLET FOR INDIAN GOODS.

Continuing Mr. Mehta said:—

"Side by side with our efforts to develop new industries with a view to maximise industrial progress in this country, I think we should not ignore the fact that some of our major industries like the Textile, Iron and Steel, Cement and Sugar have reached such a stage of development that it is now time that we explore the possibilities of developing important export markets to provide outlet for the products of these industries. India should now have before her the object of capturing markets such as those of Afghanistan, Iran, Burma, Ceylon, East Africa and Federated Malay States. I strongly feel that the Government of India should take the initiative of opening trade negotiations with all these neighbouring countries, with a view to stimulate the exports of our products to their markets. There have been inroads already made on some of these markets such as those of Iran and Afghanistan and, if the Government of India do not wake up in time, there is a danger that these markets will be lost to us for ever. While discussing this matter of negotiating trade pacts with our neighbouring countries, I welcome the change in the policy of the Government of India in associating non-official advisers with the official delegation, entrusted with the task of negotiating a trade deal, and I fully endorse the view that, in all future negotiations between India and the foreign countries the Government should secure the help and co-operation of "bona fide" representatives of Indian industry and commerce in this country."

DUMPING MUST BE STOPPED.

Speaking about production Mr. Mehta said:—

"Industrial production in this country during the tenure of my office, particularly of cotton textiles, cement, sugar, iron and steel, matches, paper and coal showed an all-round increase. While statistics of production of these major industries are available, it is very difficult to get any figures relating to the production of medium-size and minor industries. It is not possible therefore, to form any idea as to the extent of progress or setback, which a particular industry has received during any particular year. The import figures of these commodities do not give any indication whether the indigenous production has kept pace with the increased demands for these articles in this country. The Government of India, who appointed a Special Officer to investigate into the position of minor industries 'vis-a-vis' the imports from Japan, for reasons best known to themselves, abandoned the enquiry in spite of repeated requests from the commercial community to proceed with it. I strongly urge that Government should again take up the investigation, so that they may be in a position to understand the extent of competition, which the minor industries have to face from the imports of cheap Japanese goods and to negotiate to greater advantage the forthcoming Trade Pact with the Government of Japan."

NON-INDIAN ENTERPRISES.

Referring to the growing menace in the increase of non-Indian enterprises behind the shelter of Tariff Wall, Mr. Mehta said:—

"We have been witnessing over a period of nearly 15 years the gradual creation of non-Indian vested interests in the development of our home industries. In spite of repeated submissions to the Government of India, the indigenous industry has not been given any relief and I fear that, unless such relief is forthcoming, the indigenous enterprise may disappear, leaving the whole field to the non-Indian concerns.

"I may here offer a few remarks on one of the most important key industries of the country, viz. Indian shipping. At a time when all the important maritime countries of the world, including Great Britain, have been giving all possible financial and other help for the protection, development and expansion of their national shipping, it is hardly necessary for me to enter into any elaborate arguments in justification of developing a national mercantile marine for India.

PLIGHT OF NATIONAL SHIPPING

"The apathetic policy of the Government of India in sacrificing the national shipping interests of this country for the benefit of the non-nationals, has no defence. It is now years since they have undertaken the responsibility of securing adequate participation for national shipping in the overseas trade. But they have taken no steps to further India's interests in the overseas trade so far India's bargaining power has not been utilised to further the interests of national shipping either in connection with the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement or in connection with the Indo-British Trade Agreement. A national concern at considerable sacrifice has started and is maintaining an efficient and up-to-date service in the pilgrim trade. Every possible attempt is being made to crush that endeavour by the non-national interests. It is

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 6).

CHARLIE CHAN — NO HOPE THERE

AS BOB IS ABOUT TO TELL MARGA THE ONE HE BELIEVES TO BE GRISSAC, A KNIFE DARTS PAST THEM, NARROWLY MISSING BOB'S SHOULDER...
Alfred Andriola
12-30-
BOB! SOMEONE TRIED TO KILL YOU!
GRISSAC! I WAS JUST KIDDING ABOUT KNOWING WHO HE IS!
HE MUST BE SOMEWHERE AROUND HERE! I'M GOING TO FIND HIM!
DON'T YOU DARE! HE MAY NOT MISS THE NEXT TIME! DUCK IN HERE!
CHARLIE! YOU'RE JUST THE MAN I WANT TO SEE!
SOMEONE THREW THIS KNIFE AT BOB, INSPECTOR!
I THINK IT WAS GRISSAC, CHARLIE! I PICKED TH' KNIFE WITH A HANDKERCHIEF TO PRESERVE THE FINGER PRINTS!
HAH! NEVER HAS GRISSAC LEFT PRINTS IN ANY PART OF WORLD! PROBABILITY OF STARTING NOW IS MOST REMOTE!
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